

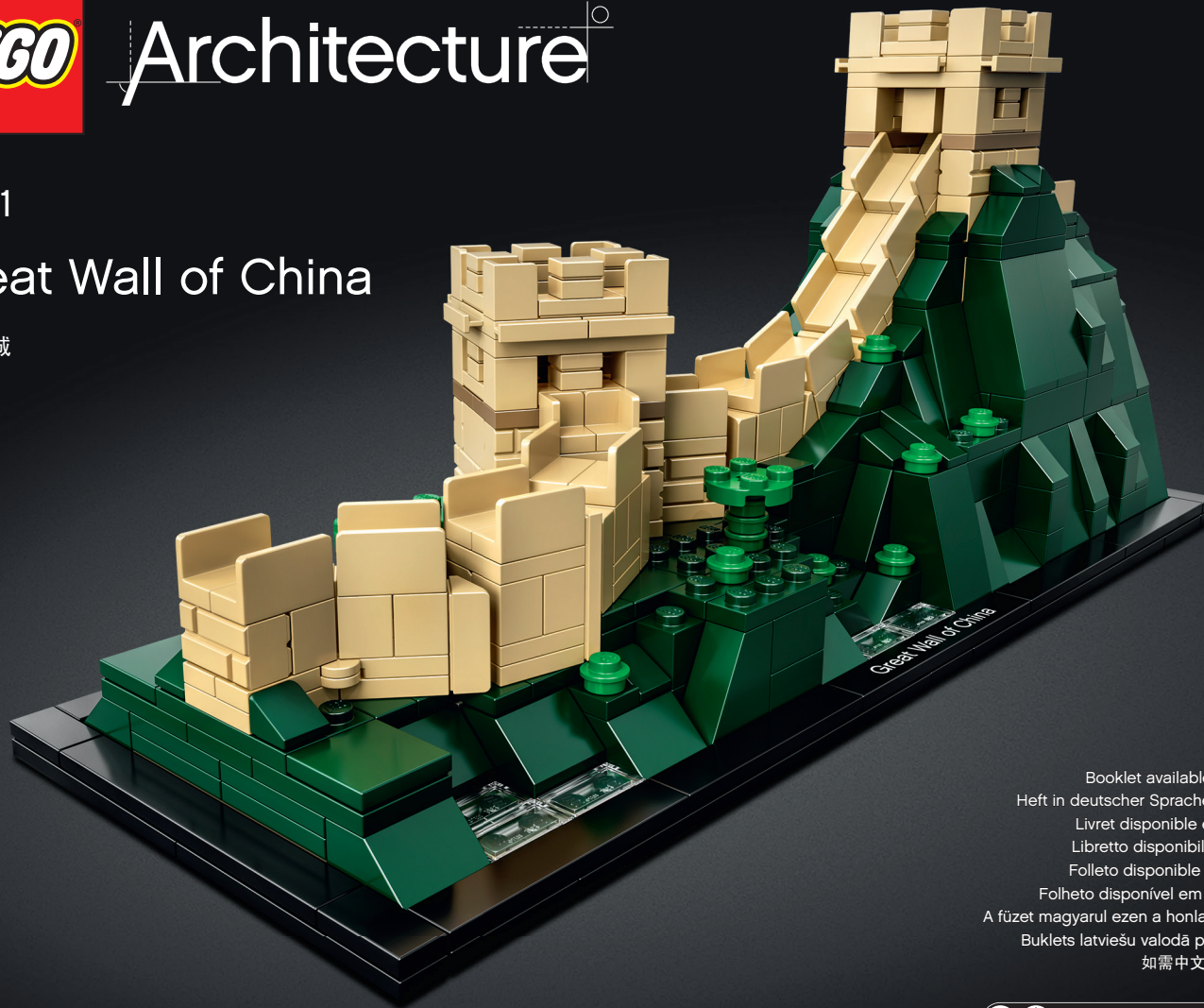


Architecture

21041

Great Wall of China

China
中国长城
中国

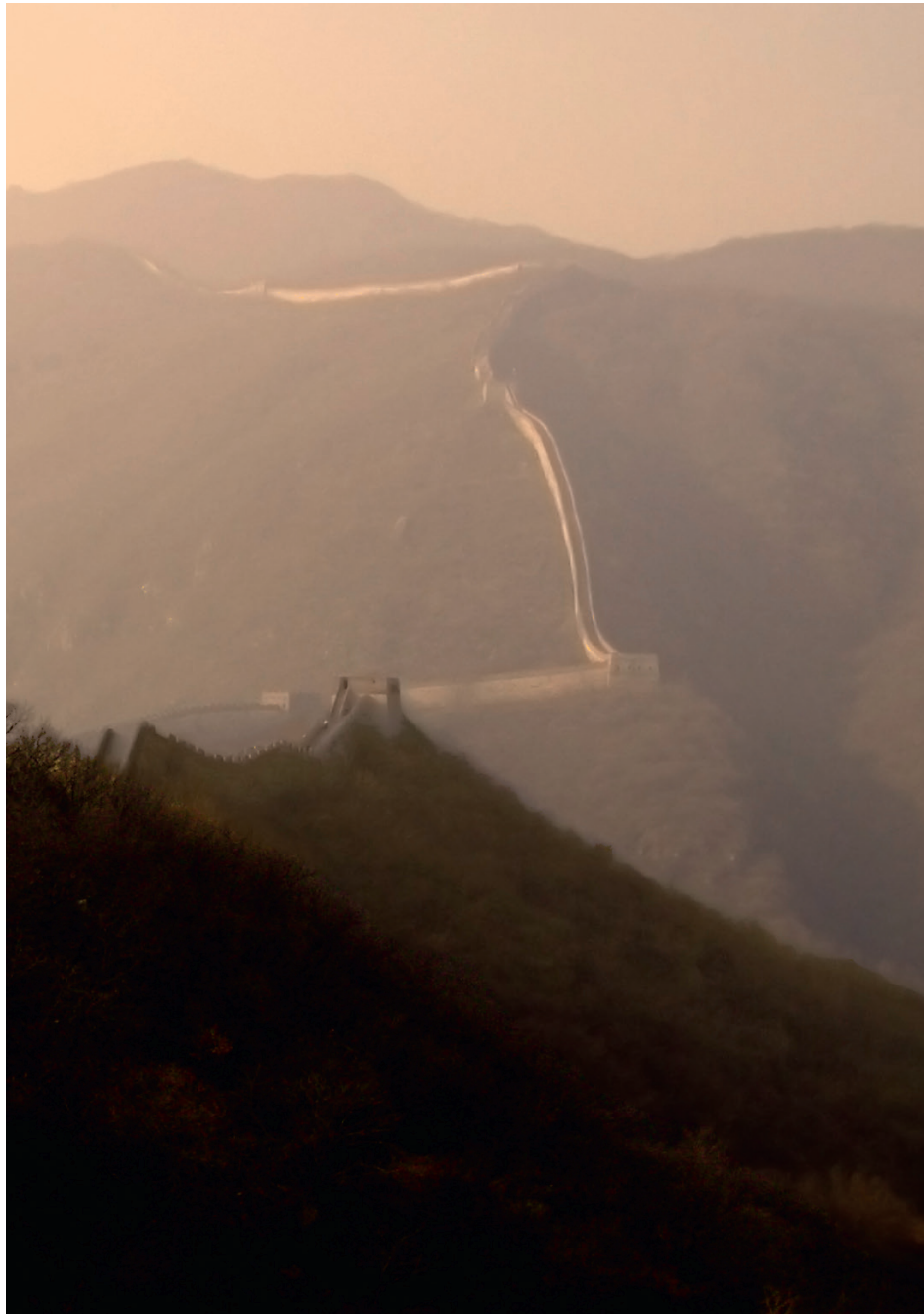


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*"There in the mist, enormous,
majestic, silent and terrible,
stood the Great Wall of China."*

W. Somerset Maugham

The Great Wall

For over 2000 years the Great Wall has wound its formidable way across the hills and mountains of the Chinese countryside. Its construction helped unify a new empire and strengthened the idea of China as a single nation. As an enduring symbol of China's national pride, the wall remains one of the most impressive feats in the history of architecture.



Many people imagine the Great Wall to be one long uninterrupted structure. In reality it is more a 13,000 miles (21,000 km) network of walls that reflect the rise and fall of numerous kingdoms and dynasties. As such, the story of the Great Wall is also the story of China as the nation we recognize today.

In the 3rd Century B.C., Emperor Qin Shi Huang conquered his six neighboring kingdoms, establishing the Qin Dynasty and becoming the first Emperor of China. As well as linking together the many defensive walls the smaller kingdoms had built, he ordered the building of a new northern wall to protect his new empire from marauding tribes.

The following dynasties extended the wall further, but it was during the Ming Dynasty that much of the wall that we recognize today was constructed. In a period that stretched over 100 years, over 5,500 miles (8,850 km) of wall was added. Unlike the first walls that had often been built using compacted earth or wood, these latest sections were made of carved stone or brick. Forts, flanking towers and ramparts were added to create a formidable defensive line.

The end of the Ming Dynasty in 1644 also signaled the end of any construction or maintenance of the Great Wall. This would continue until sections of the wall were restored and opened to the public by the government of the People's Republic of China in the 1950s.

*"A journey of a thousand miles
begins with a single step"*

Chinese proverb



From then to now

It took several different Dynasties and over 2000 years to create the Great Wall we recognize today.

770 - 476 BC

The Spring & Autumn Period

Seven warring kingdoms built the first walls to protect their borders.

221 - 206 BC

The Qin Dynasty

Qin Shi Huang becomes the first Emperor of China and builds a northern wall to defend his new empire from Mongol harassment.

206 - 220 AD

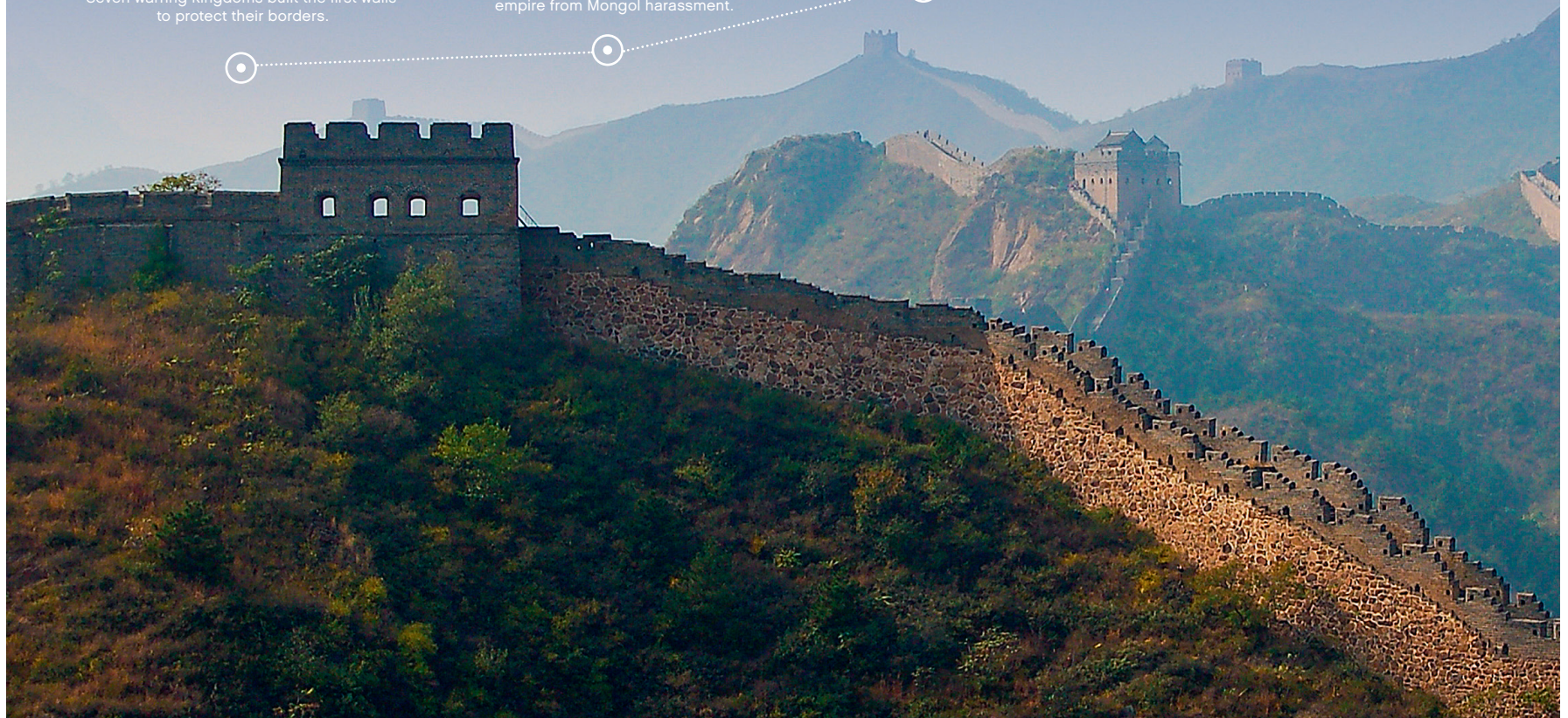
The Han Dynasty

Extended the wall westward to protect the growing trade travelling via the Silk Road.

618 - 907 AD

The Tang Dynasty

Was one of the most prosperous and peaceful dynasties in Chinese history with little construction to the wall.



960 - 1279 AD

The Song Dynasty

Enlarged and improved the wall in an attempt to stop invasion by the Manchus and Mongols.

1271 - 1368 AD

The Yuan Dynasty

The wall fails to stop the Mongol invasion and China comes under the control of the Mongol Empire.

1368 - 1644 AD

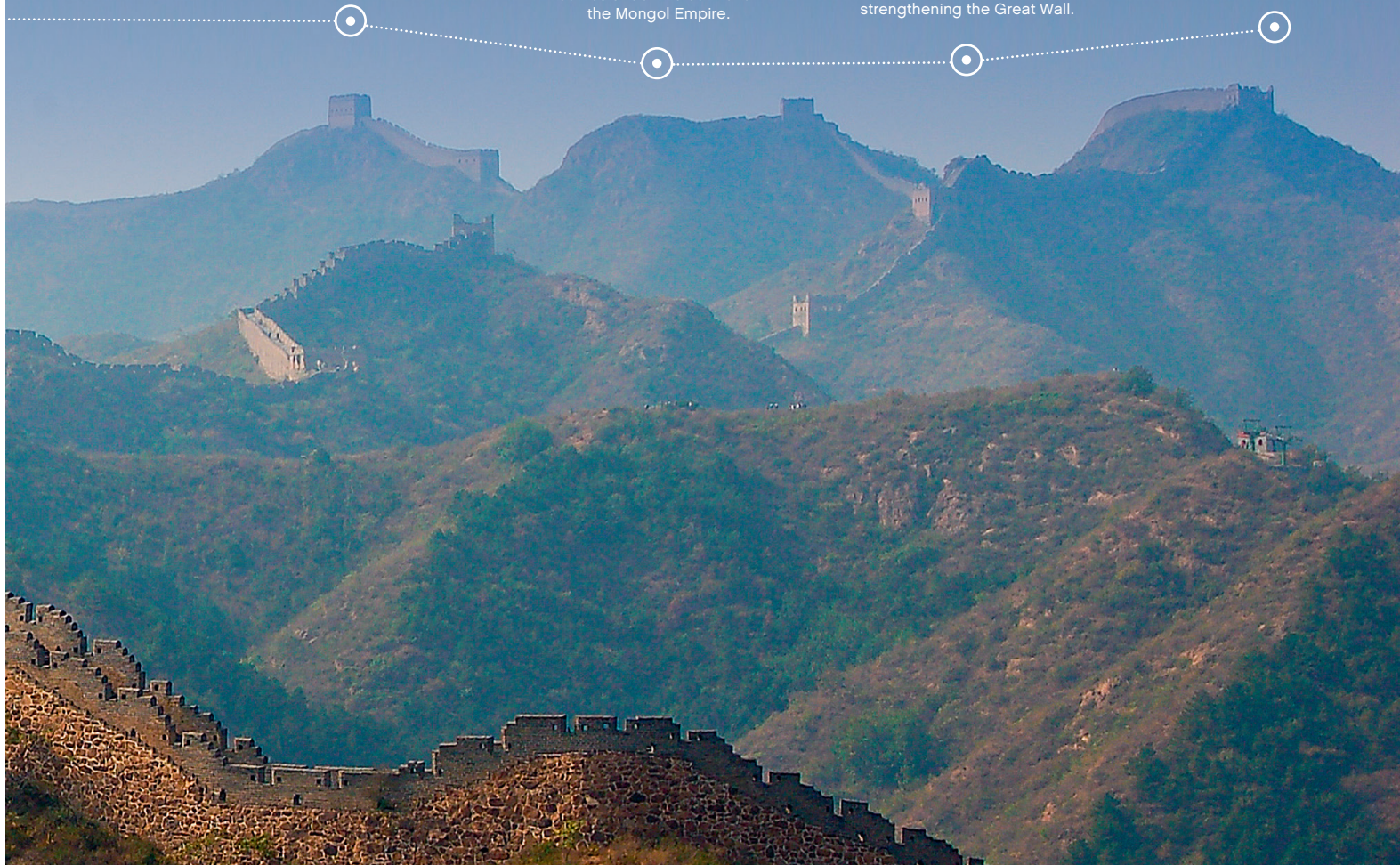
The Ming Dynasty

The Chinese regain control of the country and set about systematically rebuilding and strengthening the Great Wall.

1644 - Present

Post-Ming

The Manchus breach the wall and end the last Chinese dynasty. The wall falls into disrepair.



*"Until you reach the Great Wall,
you are no hero"*

Chairman Mao

While foreign travelers have always marveled at the Great Wall, the Chinese themselves only started to appreciate the massive structure midway through the 20th century. This was partly due to the historical financial and human costs of building the wall: heavy taxes had been imposed to pay for it and it's estimated that hundreds of thousands of soldiers, laborers and convicts died during its construction. But also because it had failed to stop the invasions it was built to hinder.

Today the wall plays a major part in the Chinese national identity, and the restored sections, especially around Badaling, have become a major tourist destination with over 10 million visitors each year. The wall was made a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1987, and has long been regarded as one of the seven modern wonders of the world.







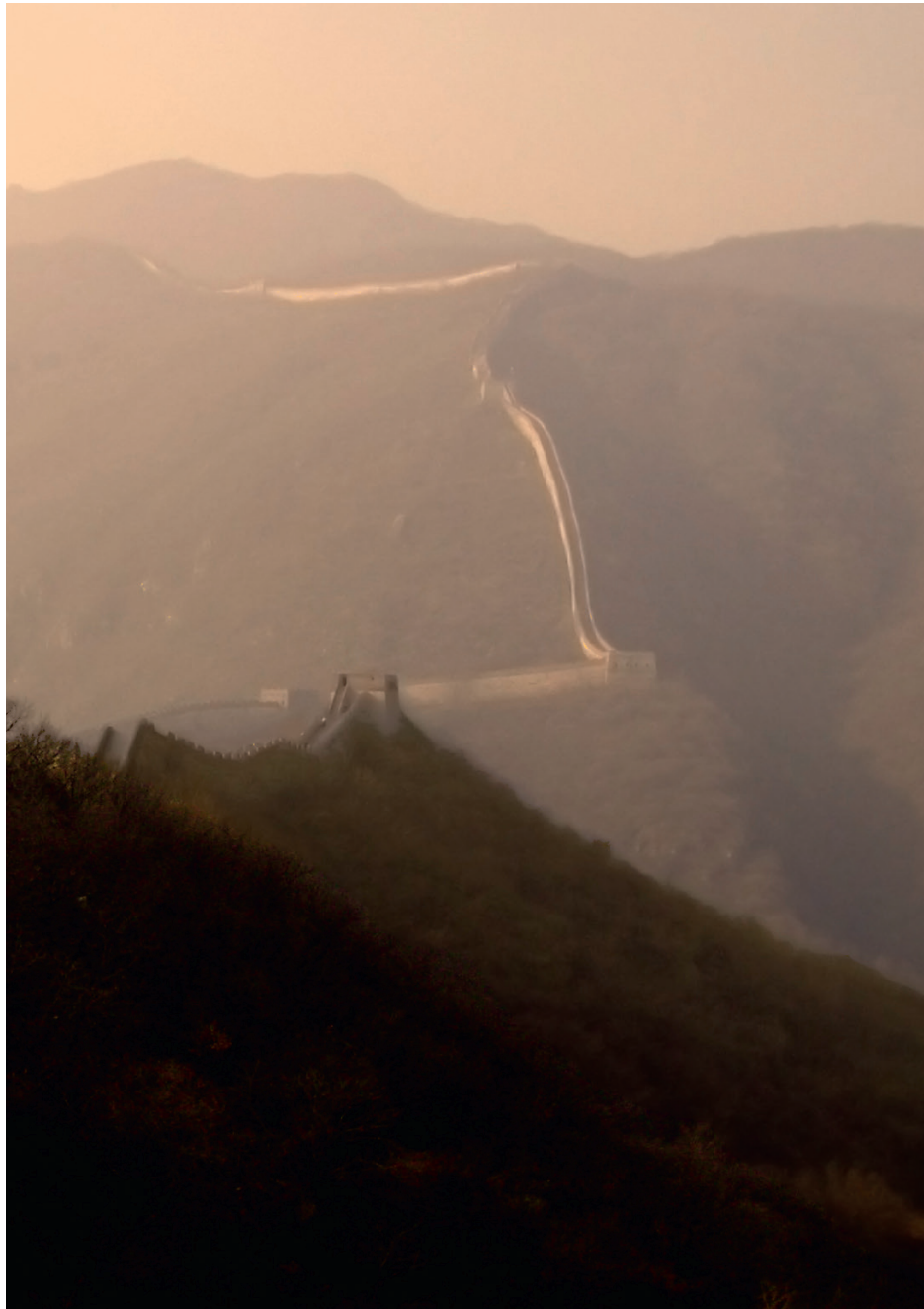
*"He who has never been to the
Great Wall is not a true man."*

Chinese poem

Many myths and legends have emerged about the Great Wall. Unfortunately, the most famous one, that it is the only man-made structure on earth that can be seen with the naked eye from outer space, is untrue. At best, the wall can be spotted during a low orbit, but even then only if sunlight and weather permits it.







“长城在迷蒙中赫然矗立着，巨大雄壮，沉默威严。”

威廉·萨默塞特·毛姆

长城

2000多年来，雄伟的长城穿行在中国的崇山峻岭之间。它的修建有助于新王朝的统一，并强化了中国大一统的思想。作为中华民族自豪感的一个永恒象征，长城是世界建筑史上最令人难忘的壮举之一。



很多人都认为长城是一个绵延万里的连续性建筑。事实上，它更是一个长达21000公里（13000英里）的防御工程体系，见证了无数王朝的兴衰。鉴于此，长城的故事同时也是当代中国的故事。

公元前3世纪，秦始皇统一六国，建立了秦朝，成为了中国历史上第一位皇帝。他不仅将各诸侯国原有的长城连接起来，而且下令在北境修筑新的长城，以保护新帝国免受匈奴的侵扰。

尽管后续各朝都对长城进行了扩建延伸，但直到明代，经过大规模兴建之后，才形成了我们今天所看到的长城。在明朝中期的100多年间，新建了8850多公里（5500英里）的长城。不像首批长城那样使用压实的泥土或木材，明长城的最新段采用了砖石结构。还增建了戍堡、侧翼敌楼和城墙，形成了一道强大的防御体系。

1644年明朝的结束也标志着长城的建造或修缮工作自此终结。直到1950年，中华人民共和国政府对部分长城进行了修复，并对公众开放。

“不积跬步，无以至千里”

中国谚语

从那时起到现在，

历经多个朝代——2000多年——的建造和修复，
造就了我们今天所熟知的长城！

公元前770 - 476年

春秋战国时期

战国七雄逐鹿中原之时，
各国为保护其边境建造了首批长城。

公元前221 - 206年

秦朝

秦始皇成为中国的第一位皇帝，为了防止
匈奴的侵扰，保障新建帝国的安全，开始
修筑北部的长城。

公元前206年 - 公元220年

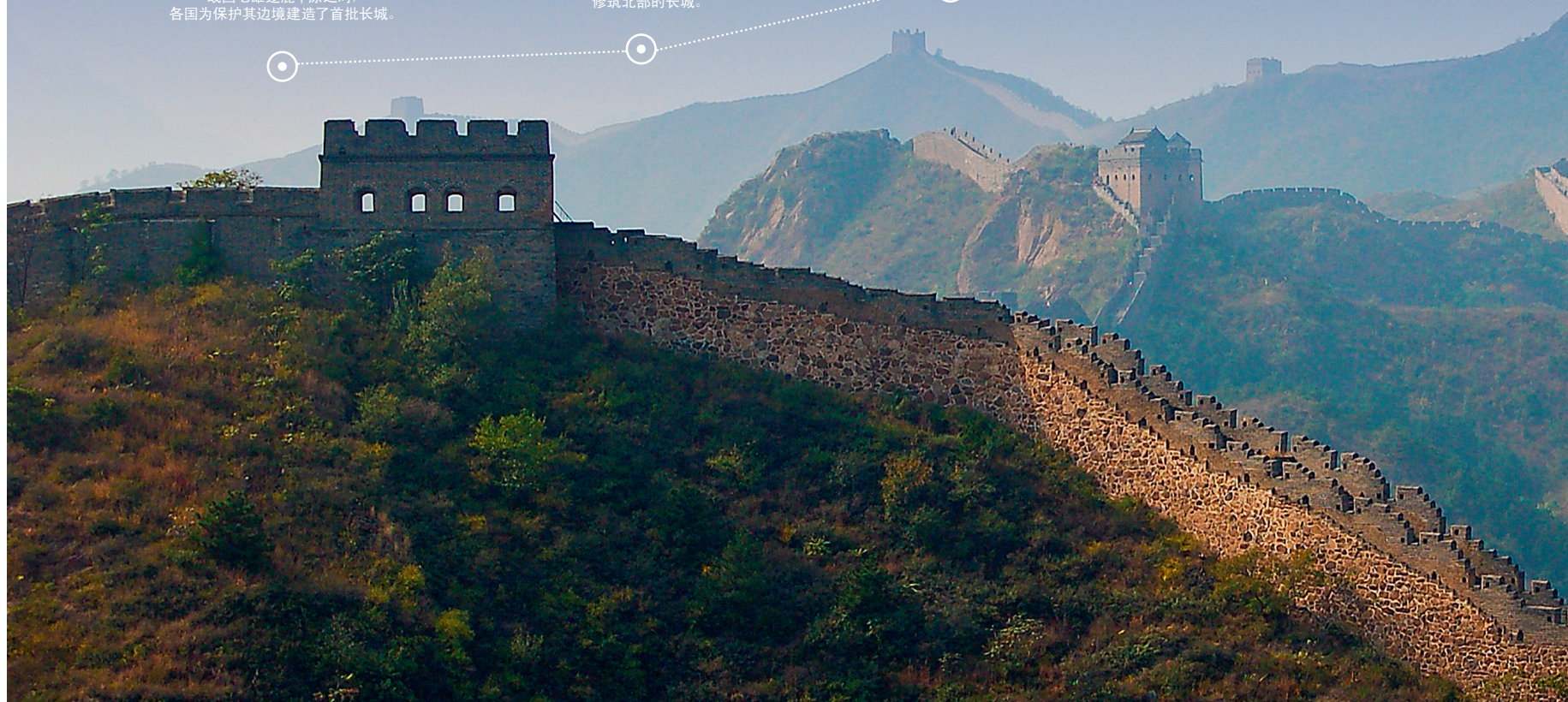
汉朝

将长城向西延伸，
维护了丝绸之路的畅通和安全。

公元618 - 公元907年

唐朝

是中国历史上最繁荣和和平的
朝代，长城建造也很少。





公元960 - 公元1279年

宋朝

扩建并改进了长城，试图阻止金朝和蒙古的入侵。

公元1271-公元1368年

元朝

长城未能阻止蒙古的入侵，中国汉族被蒙古帝国统治。

公元1368-公元1644年

明朝

中国汉族重新夺得了全国的政权，并对长城进行了系统化的重建和加固。

公元1644年-至今

南明王朝

满族突破长城，结束了大明王朝。之后，长城便被遗弃。

“不到长城非好汉”

毛主席

就在国外旅客惊叹于长城的雄伟之时，中国人自己才开始欣赏20世纪中期的宏大建筑。这一方面由于修筑长城时的无数人力和财力投入：为修建长城所征收的繁重赋税，据估计有成千上万的士兵、劳力和罪犯埋骨长城脚下。另一方面由于长城未能阻挡外族入侵。

今天，长城成为了中国的一个重要标志，那些修复的部分，尤其是八达岭段，已成为一个主要旅游景点，每年接待1000多万名游客。长城于1987年列入世界文化遗产，并一直被认为是世界七大奇迹之一。





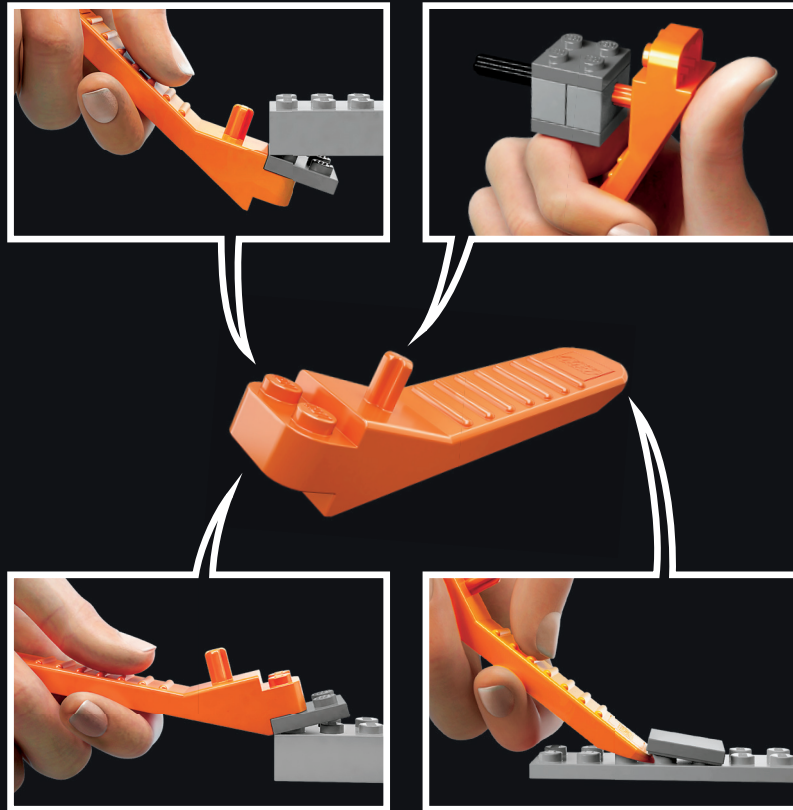


“不到长城非好汉”

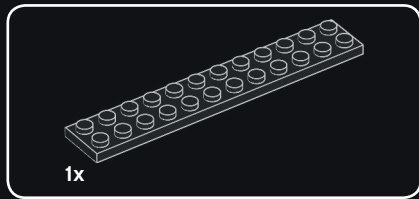
中国诗句

关于长城涌现了许多神话和传说。不幸的是，其中最著名的一个——长城是从外太空中唯一一个可用肉眼看到的人造建筑——是不真实的。在最好情况下——处于近地轨道，并且太阳光照和天气允许，才能发现长城。

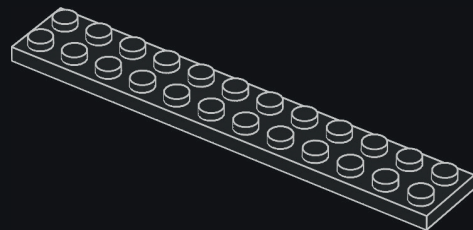




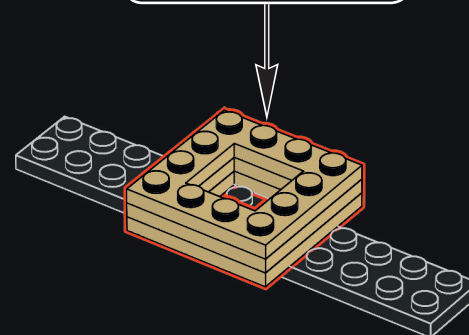
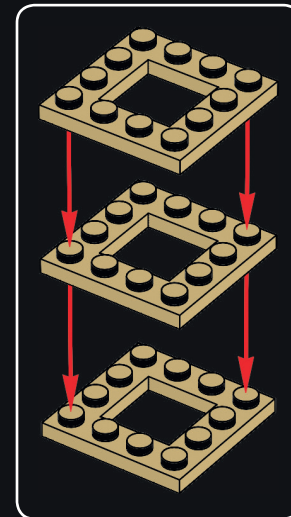
LEGO.com/brickseparator

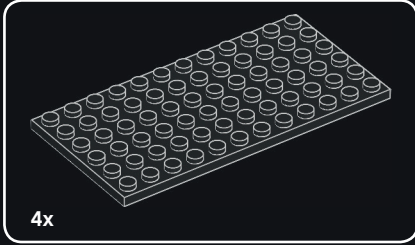


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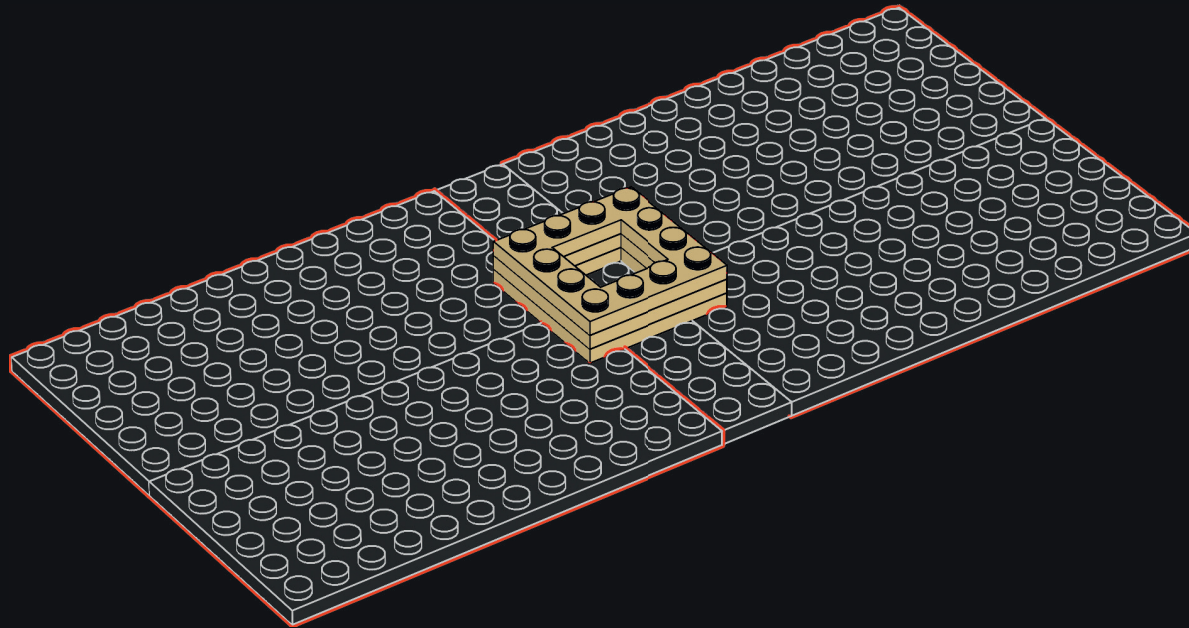


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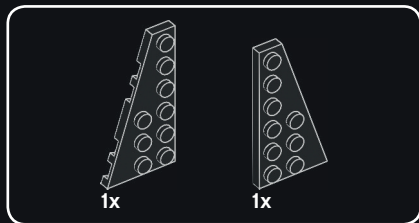
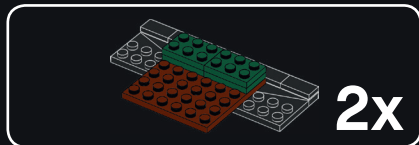




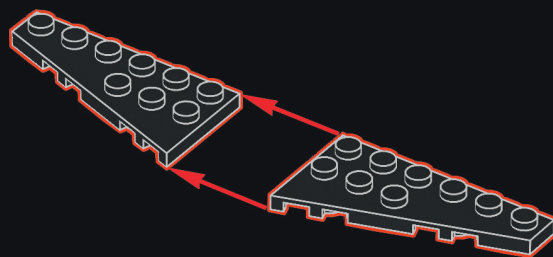
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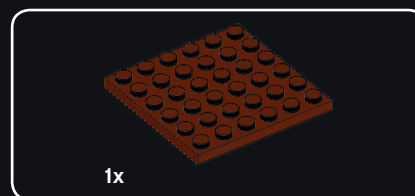
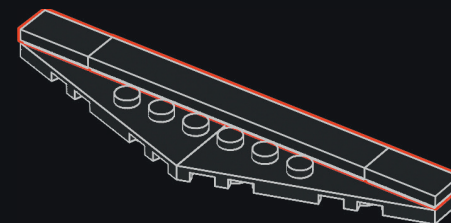
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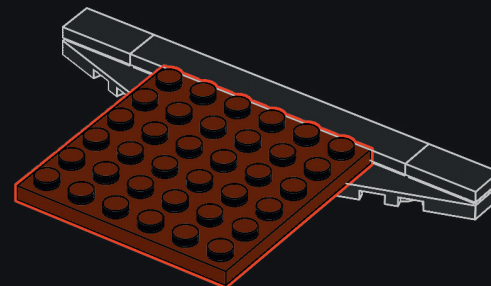
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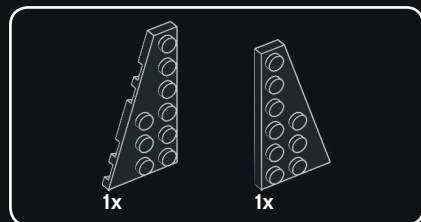


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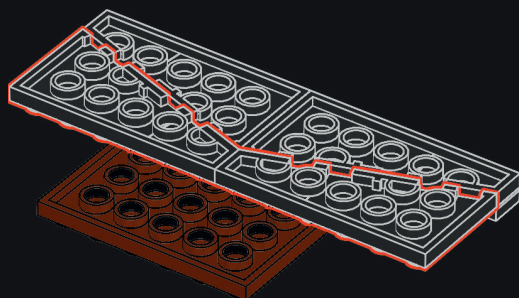


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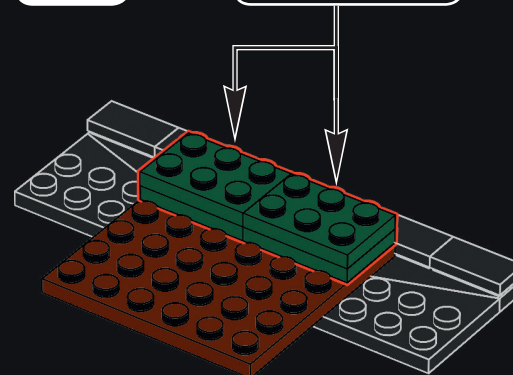
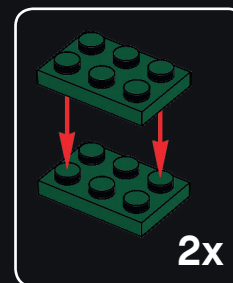
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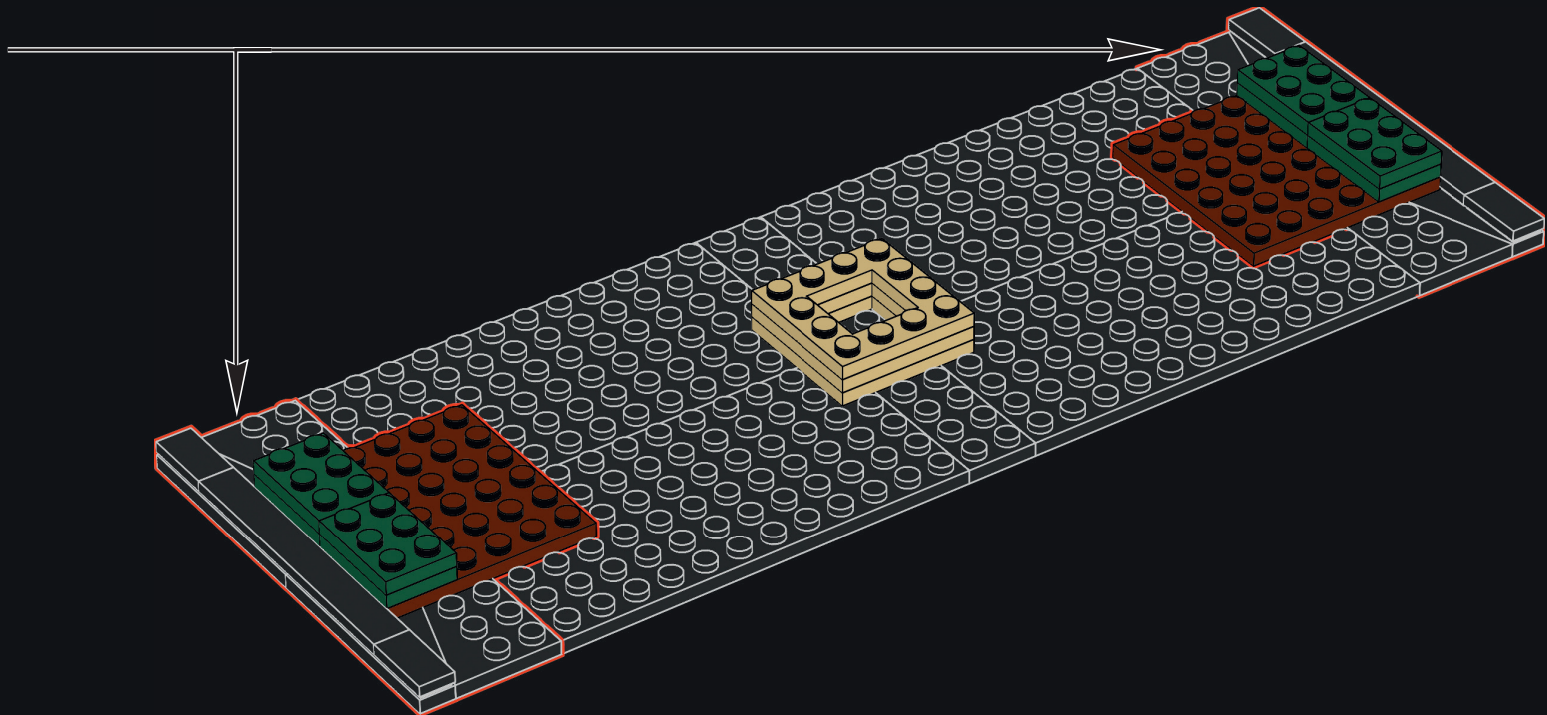
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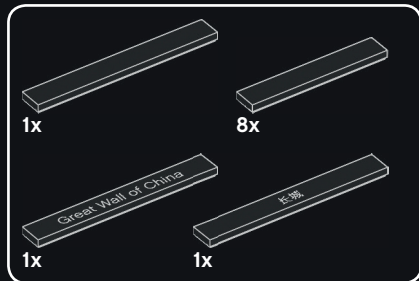


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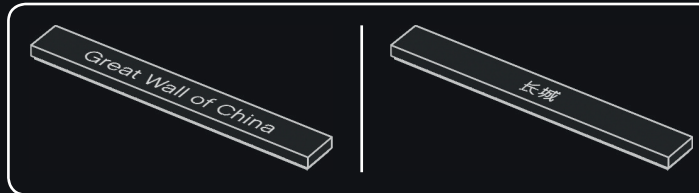
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The average width of the wall is 21.3 ft. (6.5 m)
长城的平均宽度为6.5米（21.3英尺）。

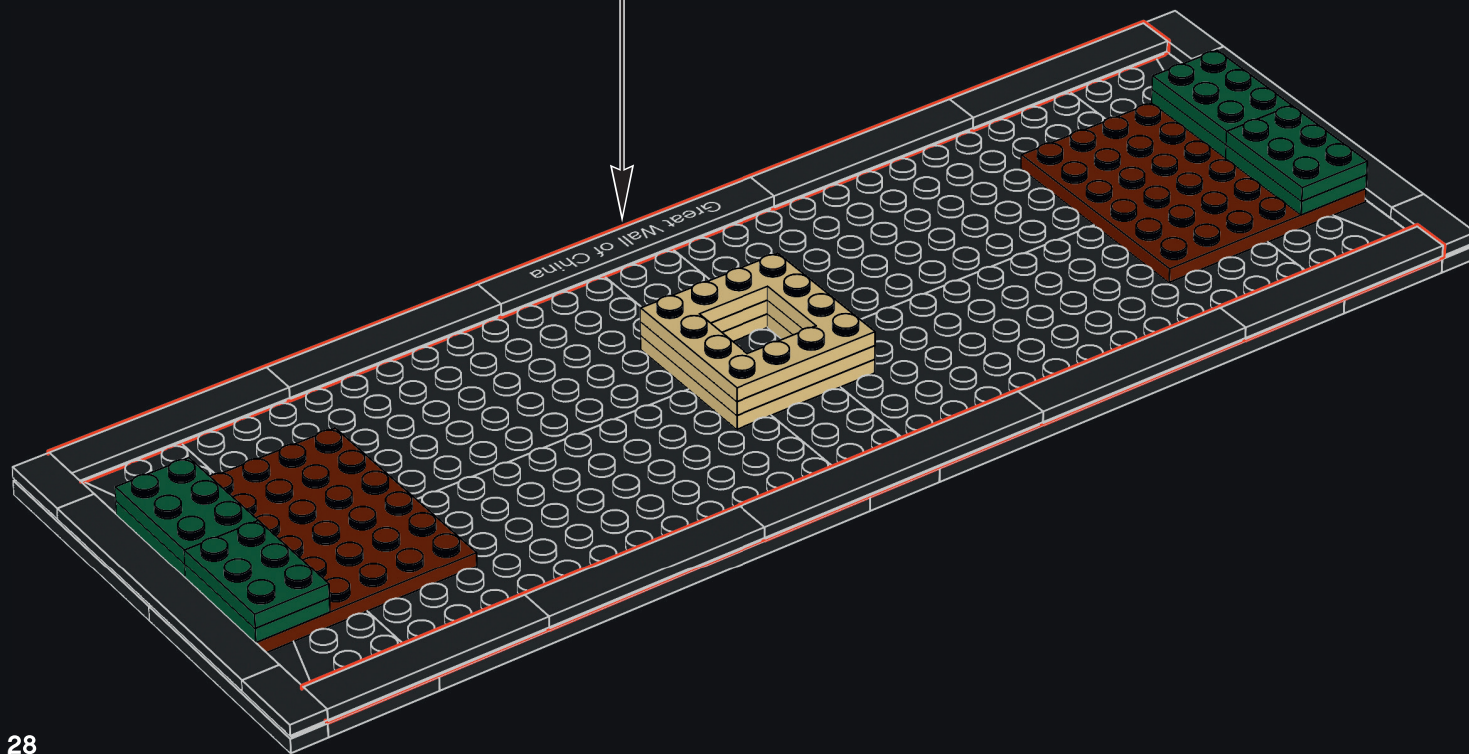




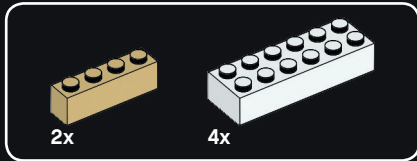
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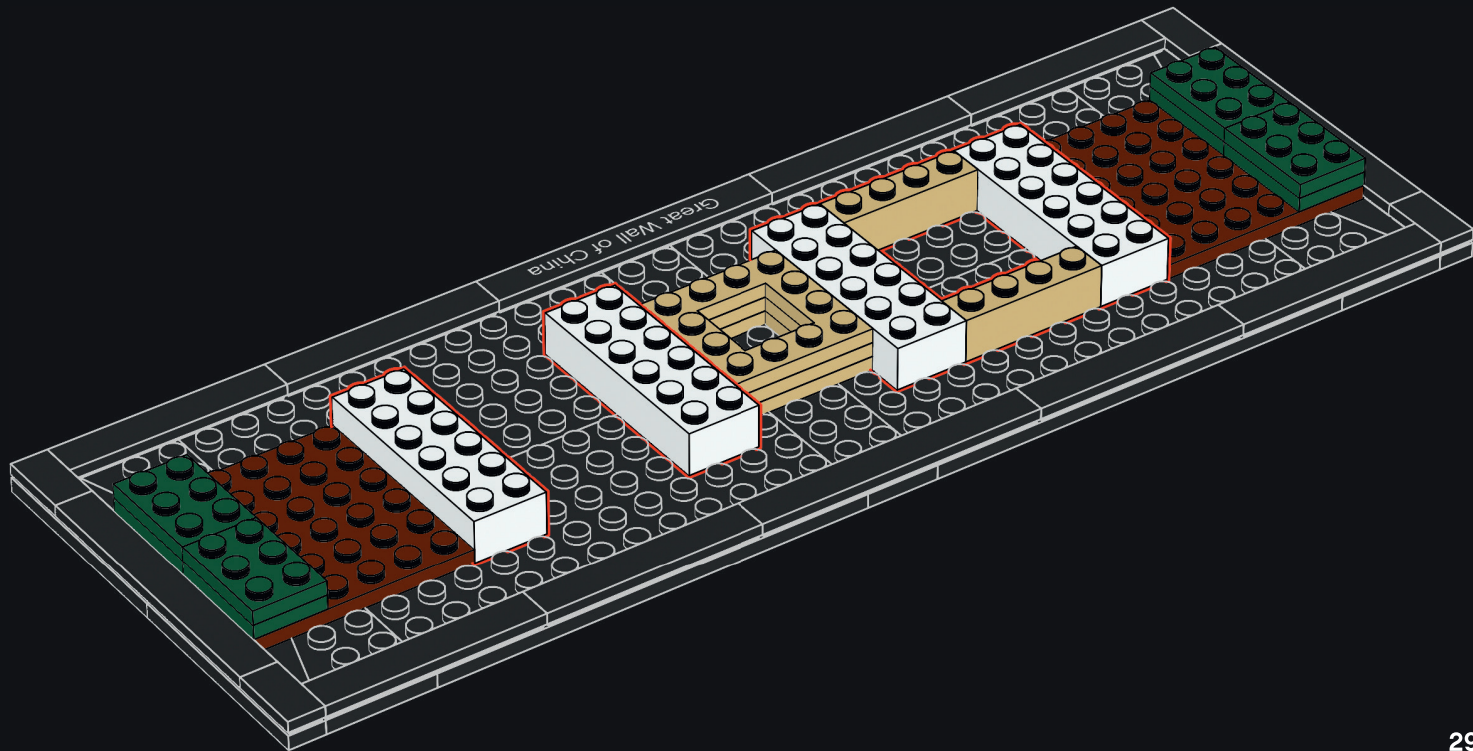
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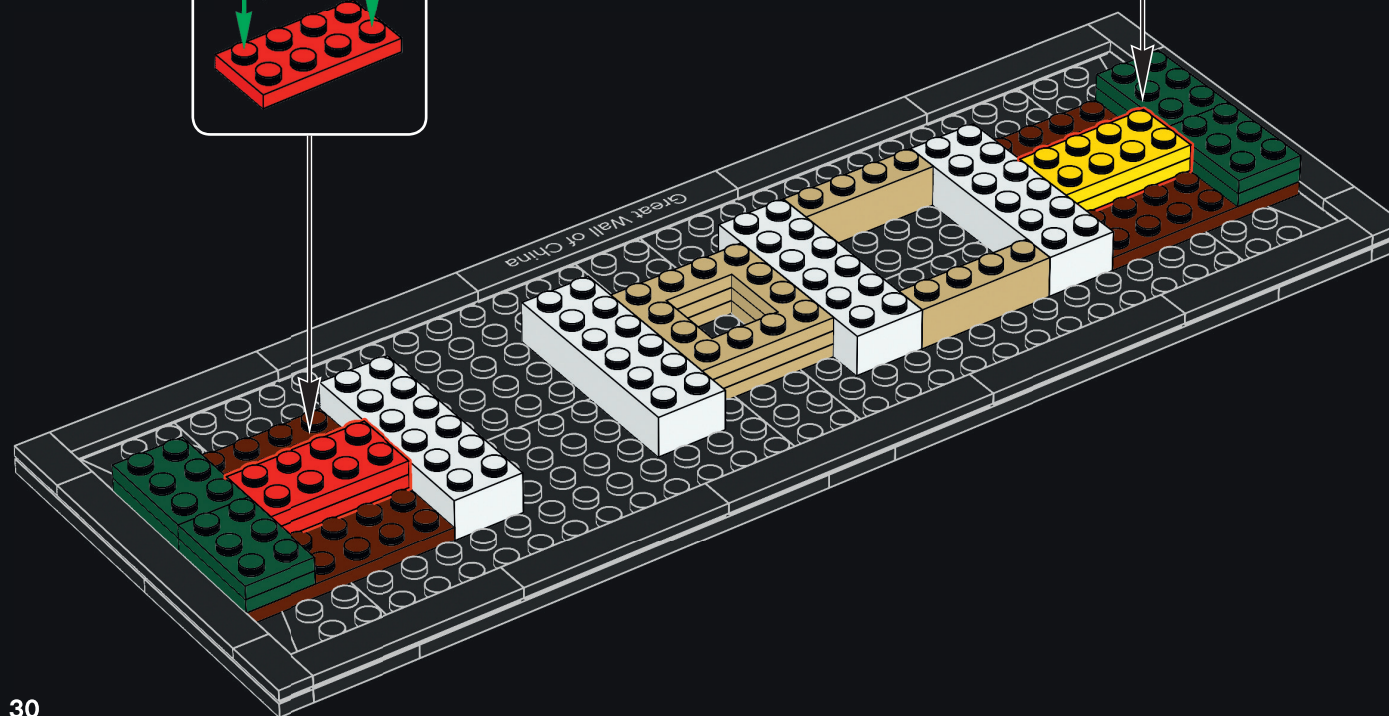
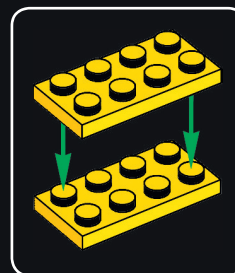
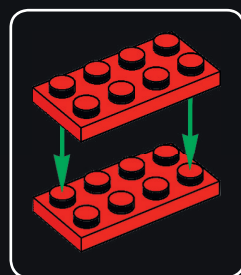


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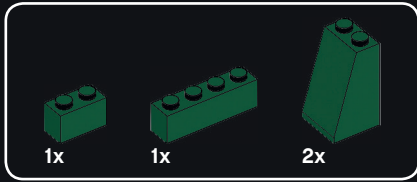


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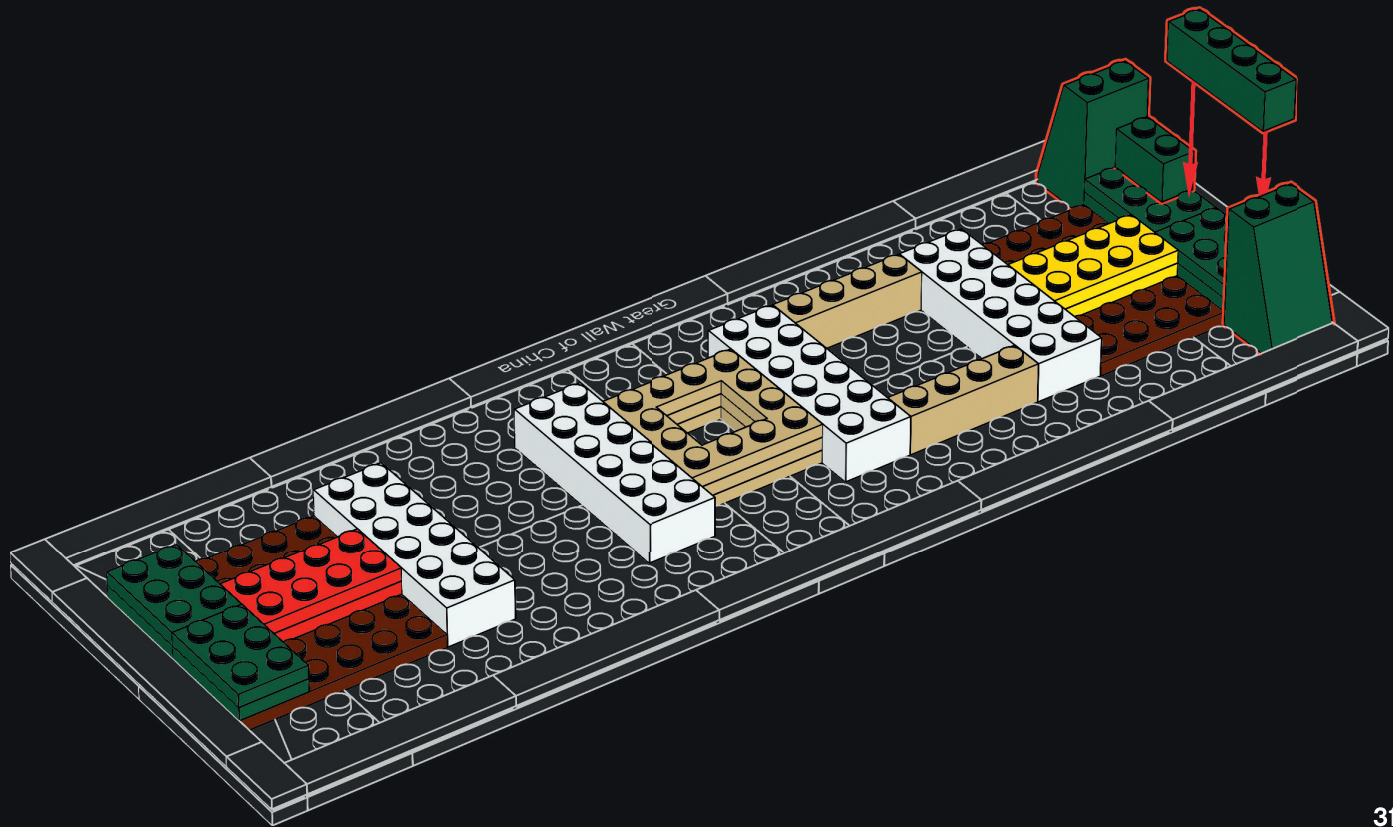
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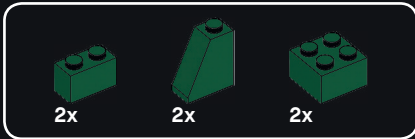
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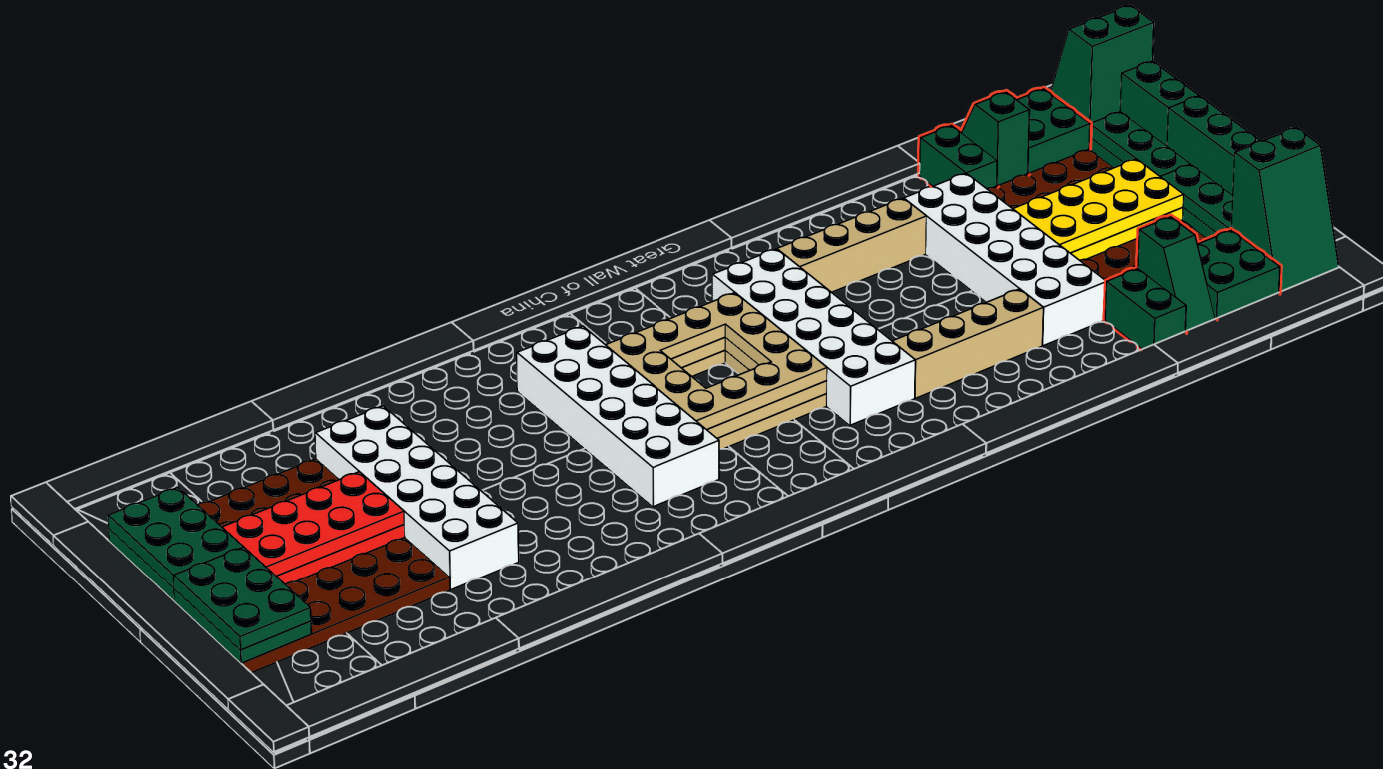
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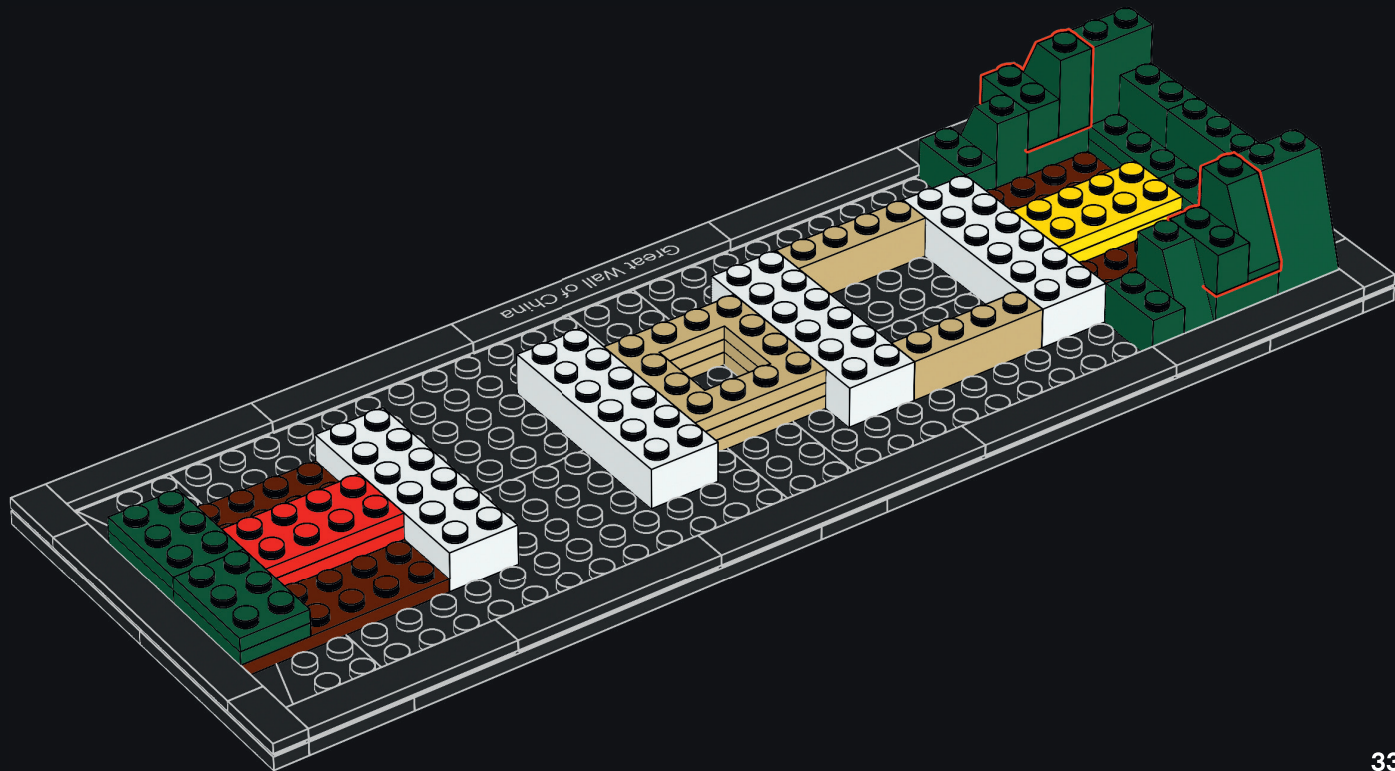
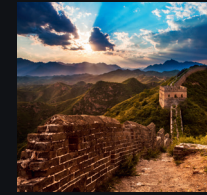


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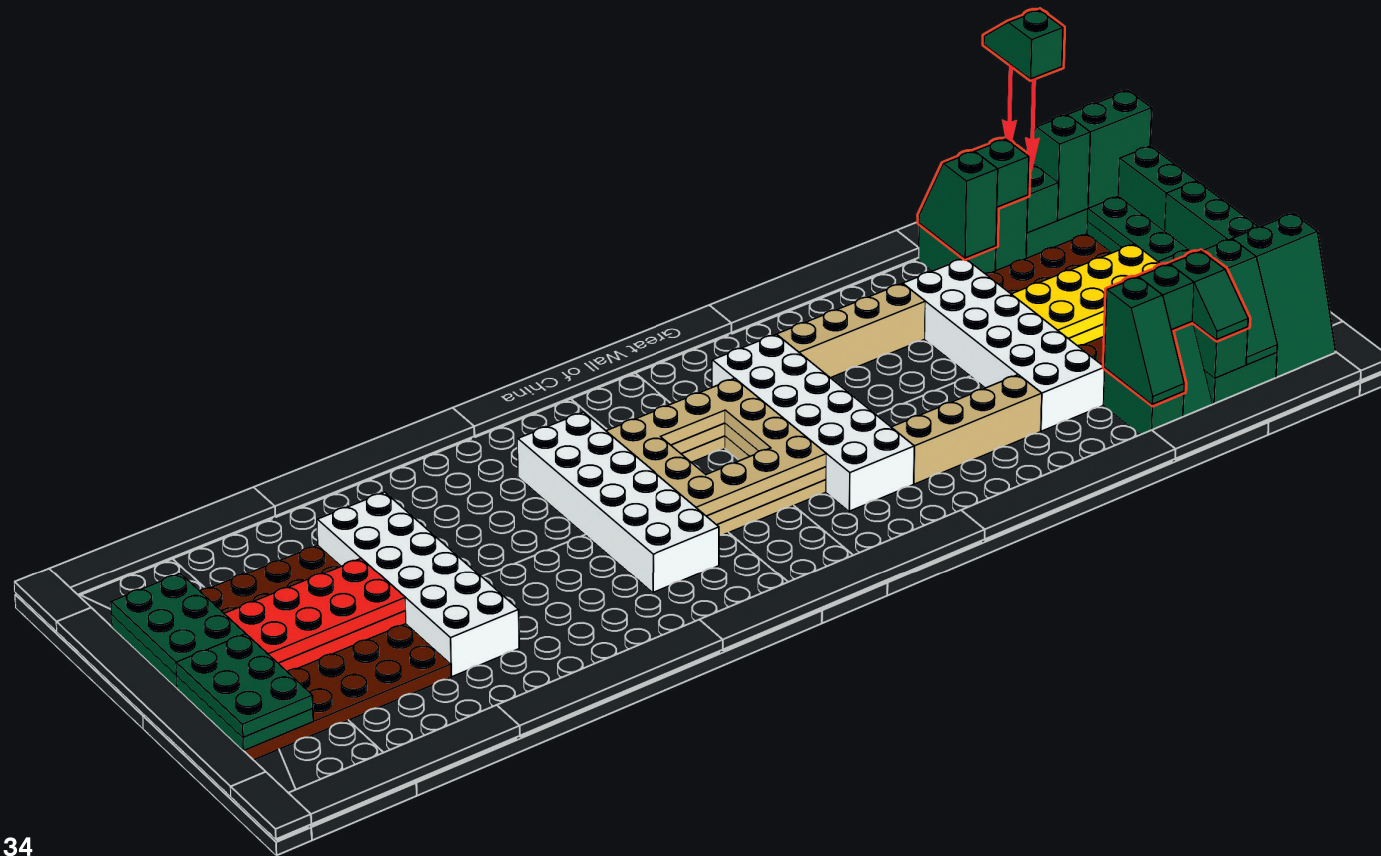
New sections of the wall
continue to be discovered,
especially around the border of
present-day Mongolia.
新段的长城遗址被持续发现，
尤其是在今天的蒙古边界。



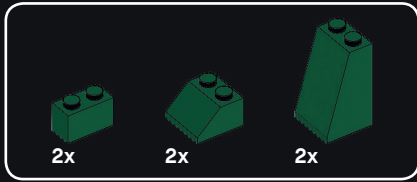
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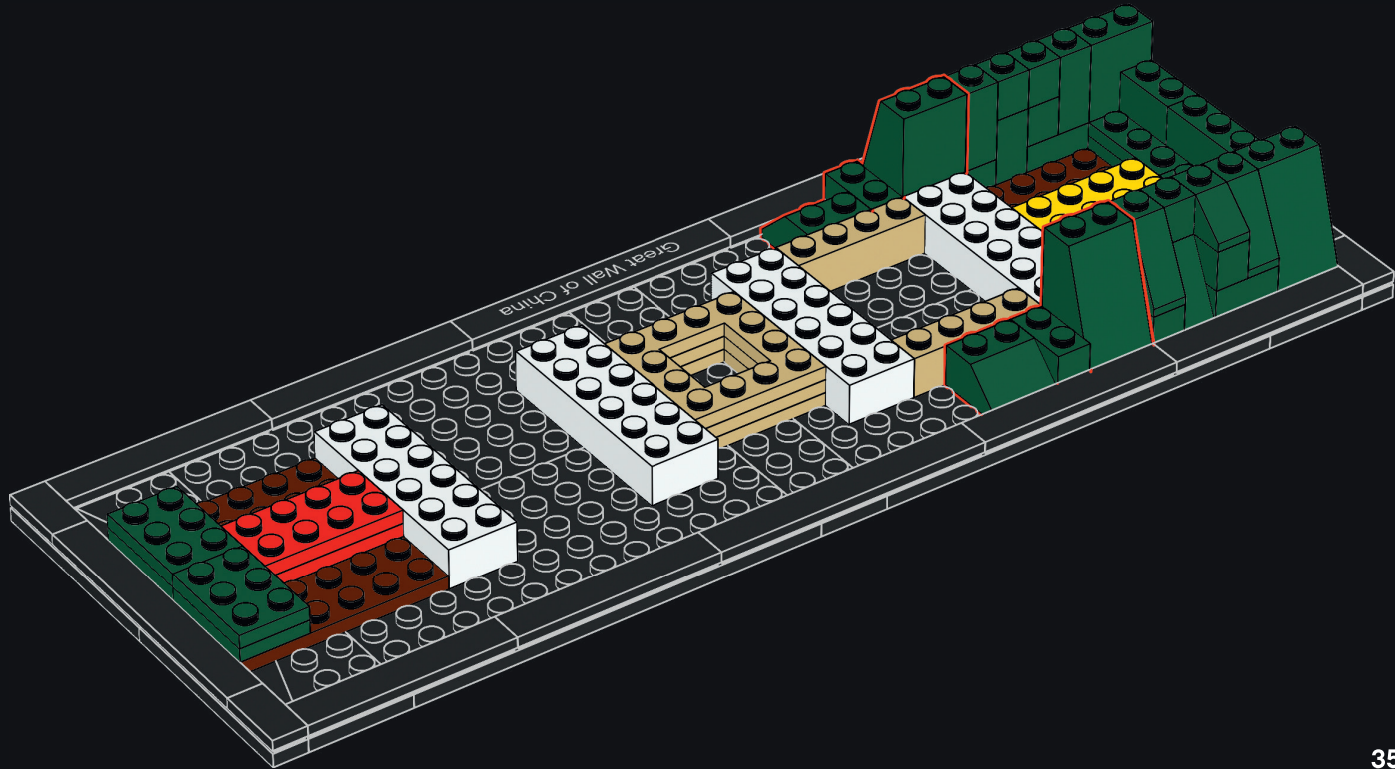
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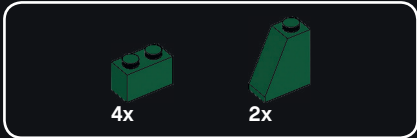
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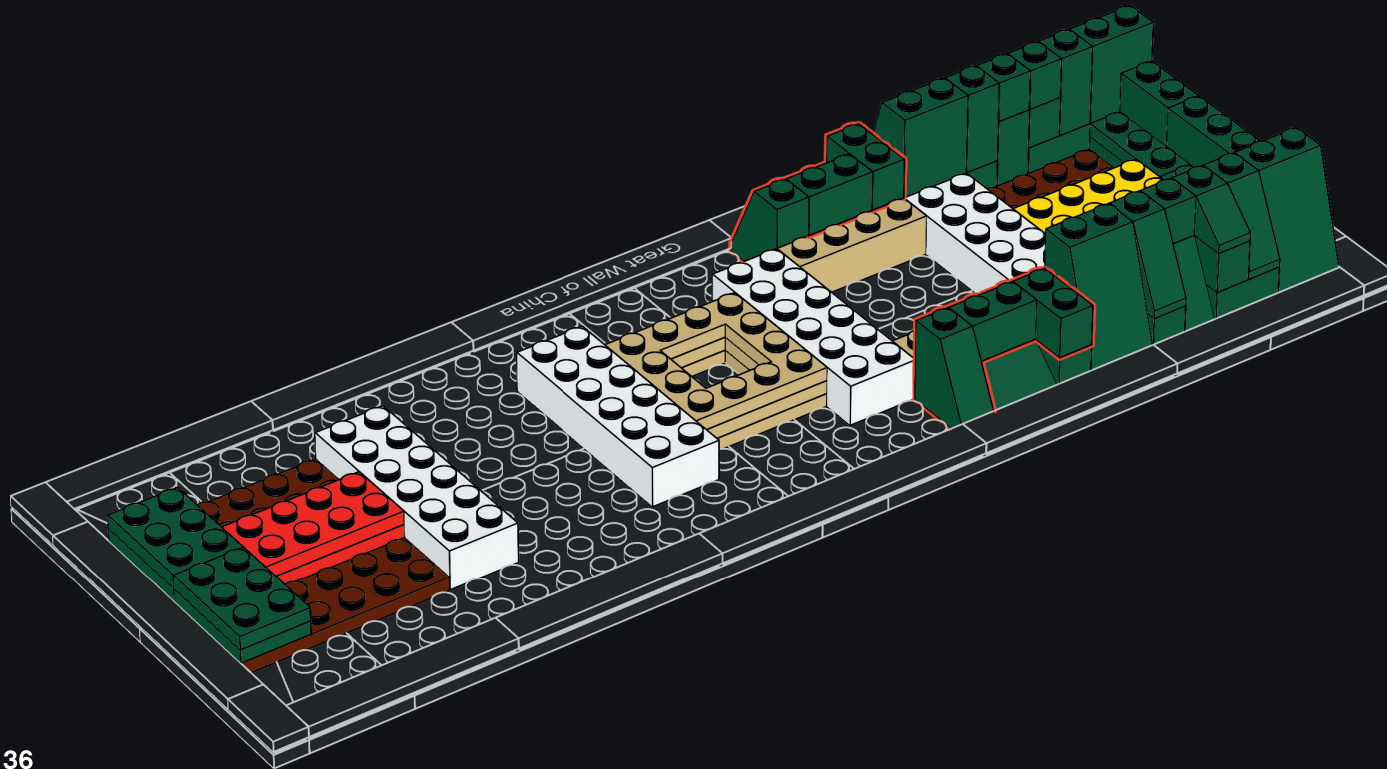
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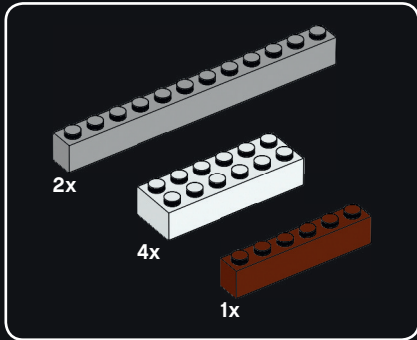
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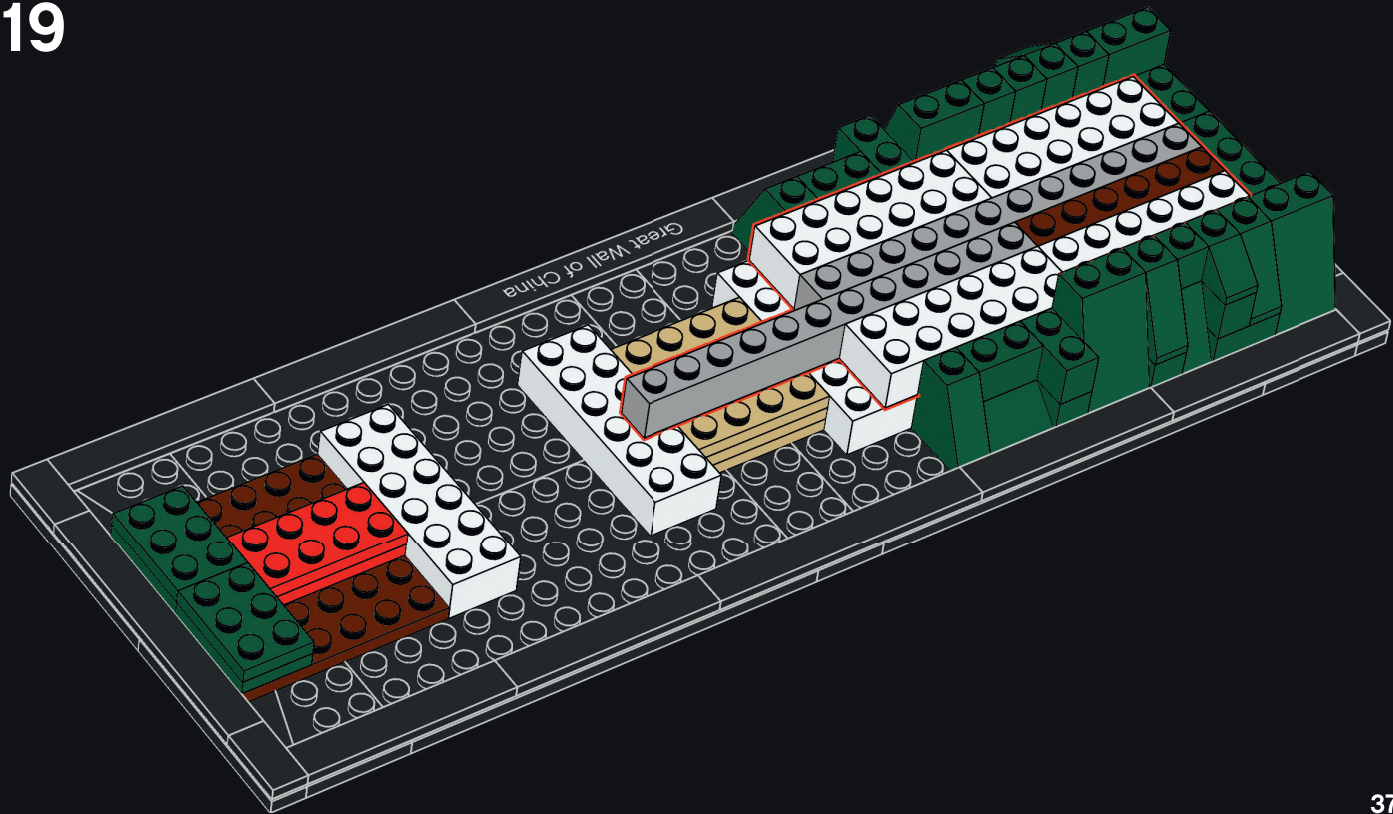
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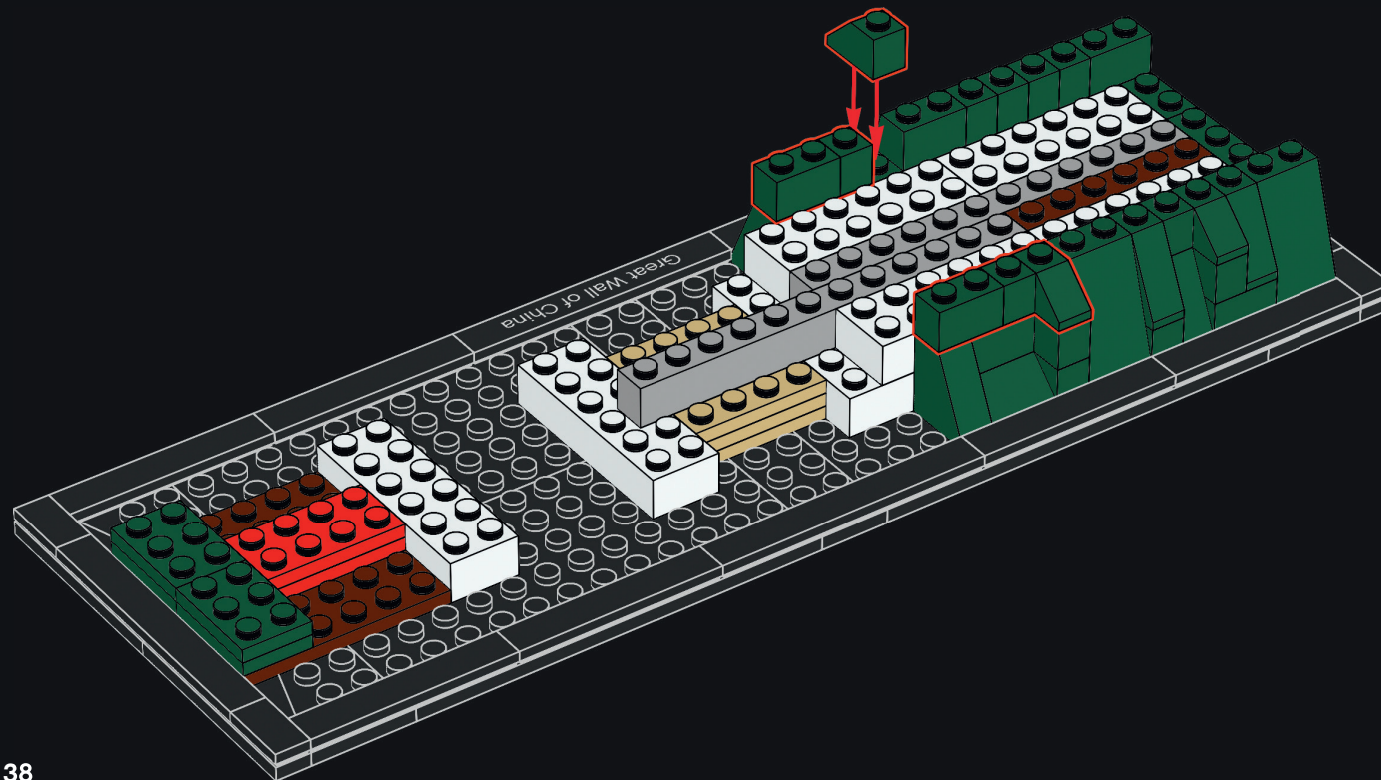
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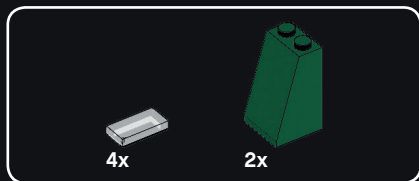
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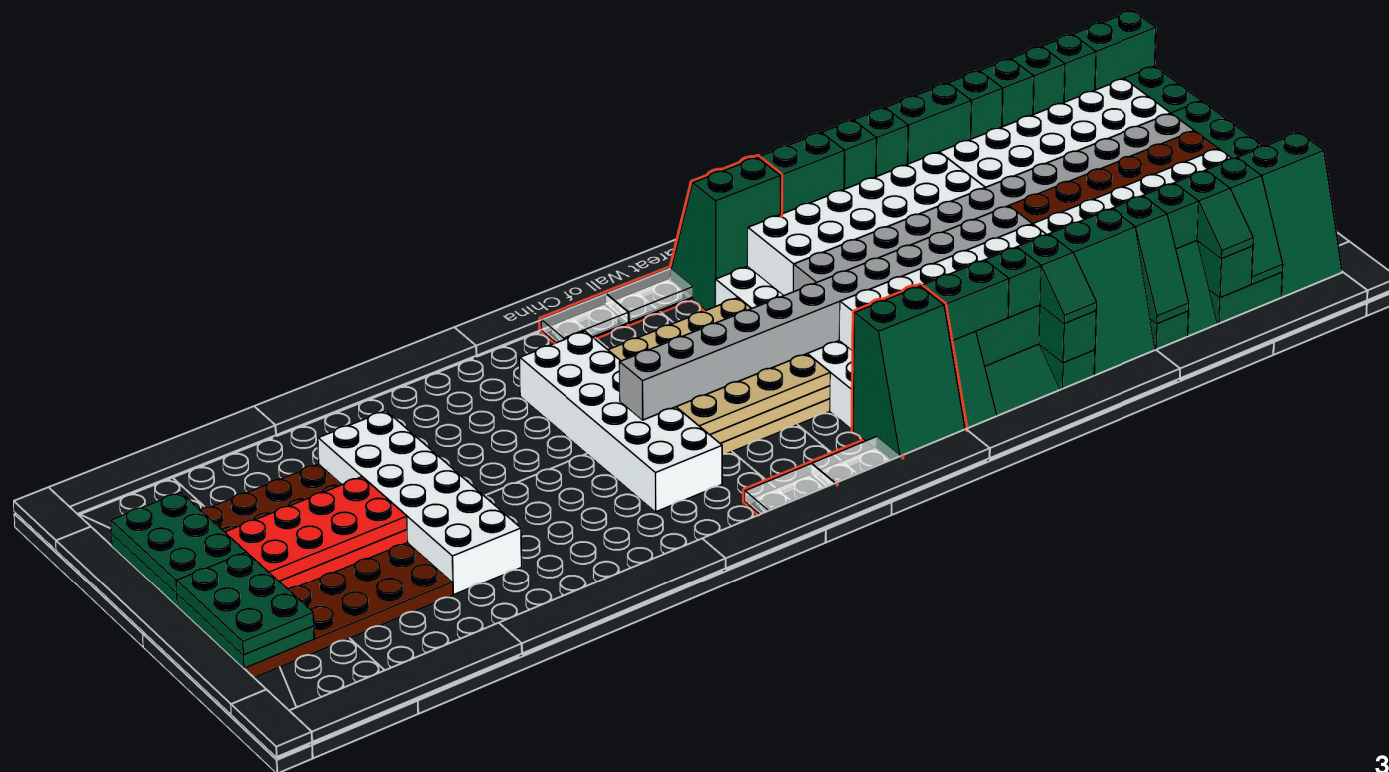
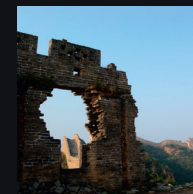


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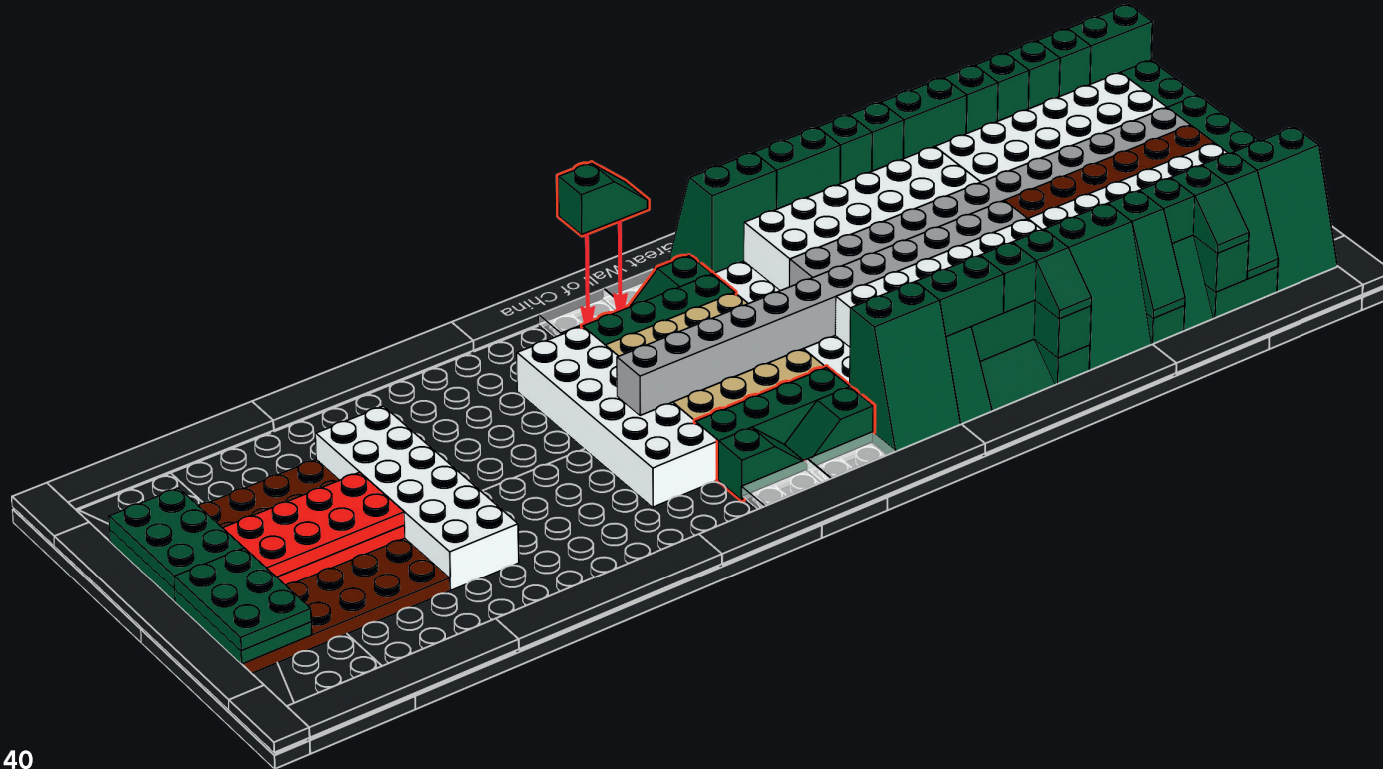
21

During the 1960s and 1970s, miles of the wall were stripped of bricks to build civilian housing. 在20世纪60年代和70年代，数英里的长城被拆毁，拆下的砖用于建筑民居。

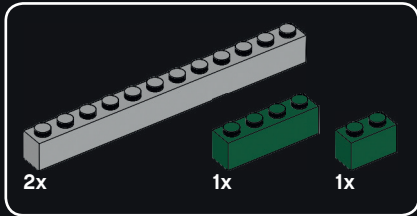




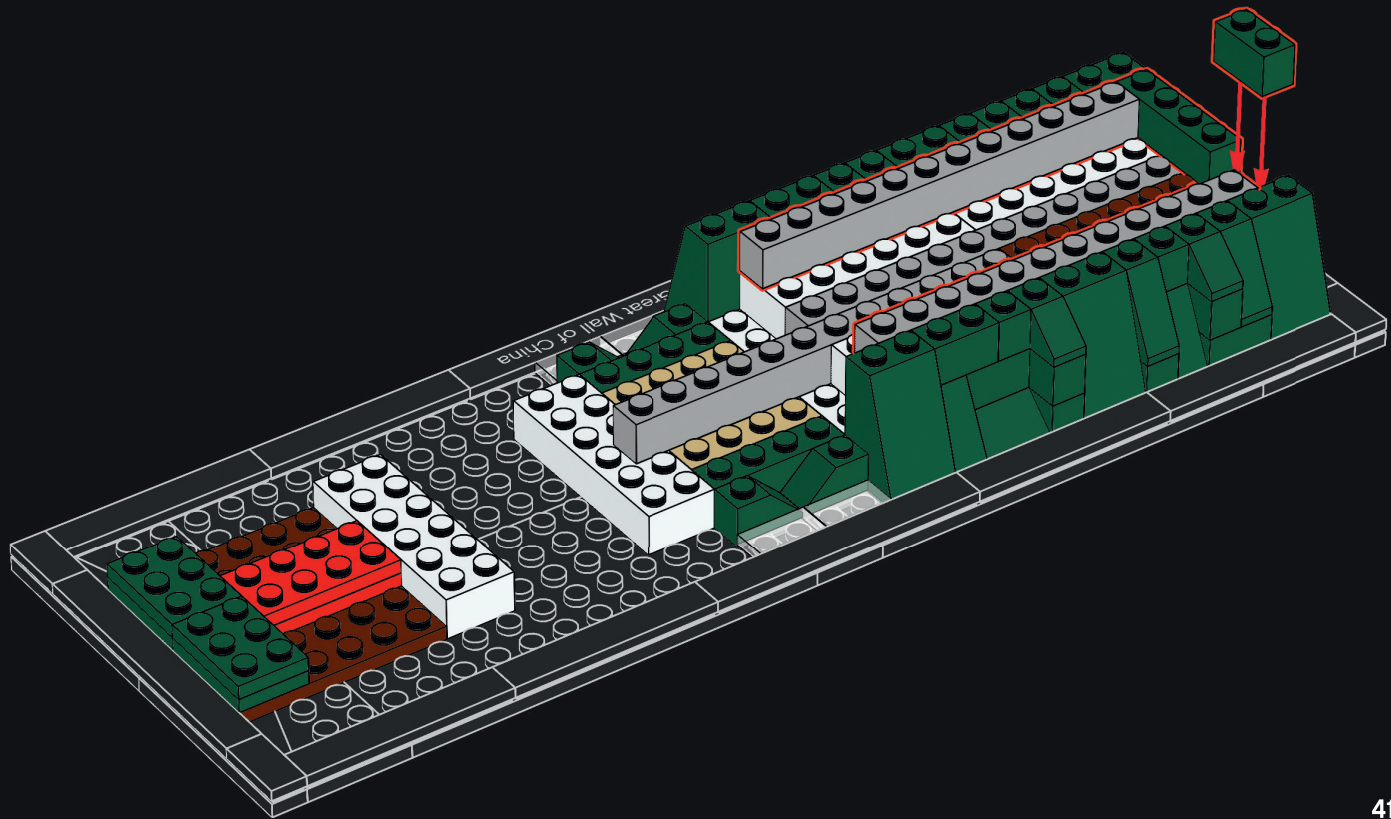
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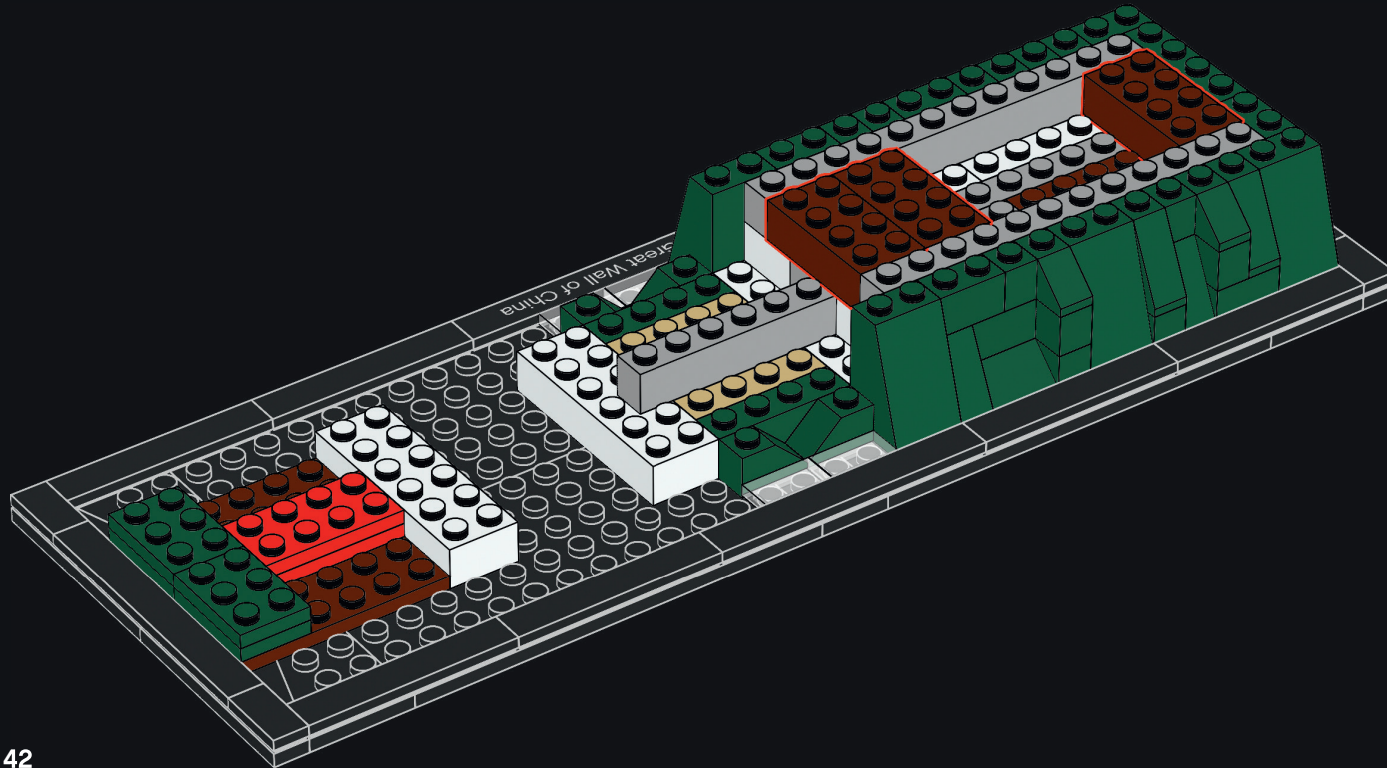


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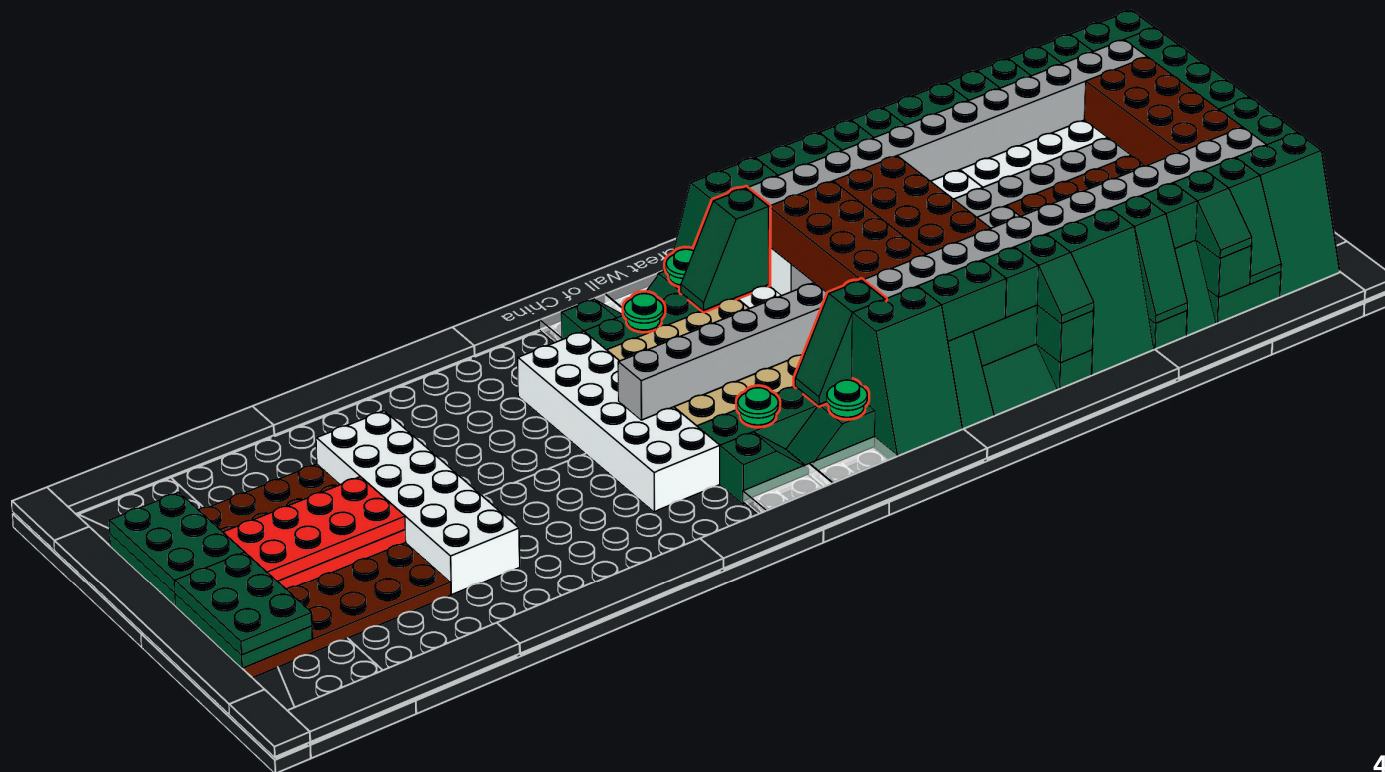
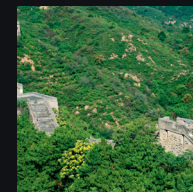


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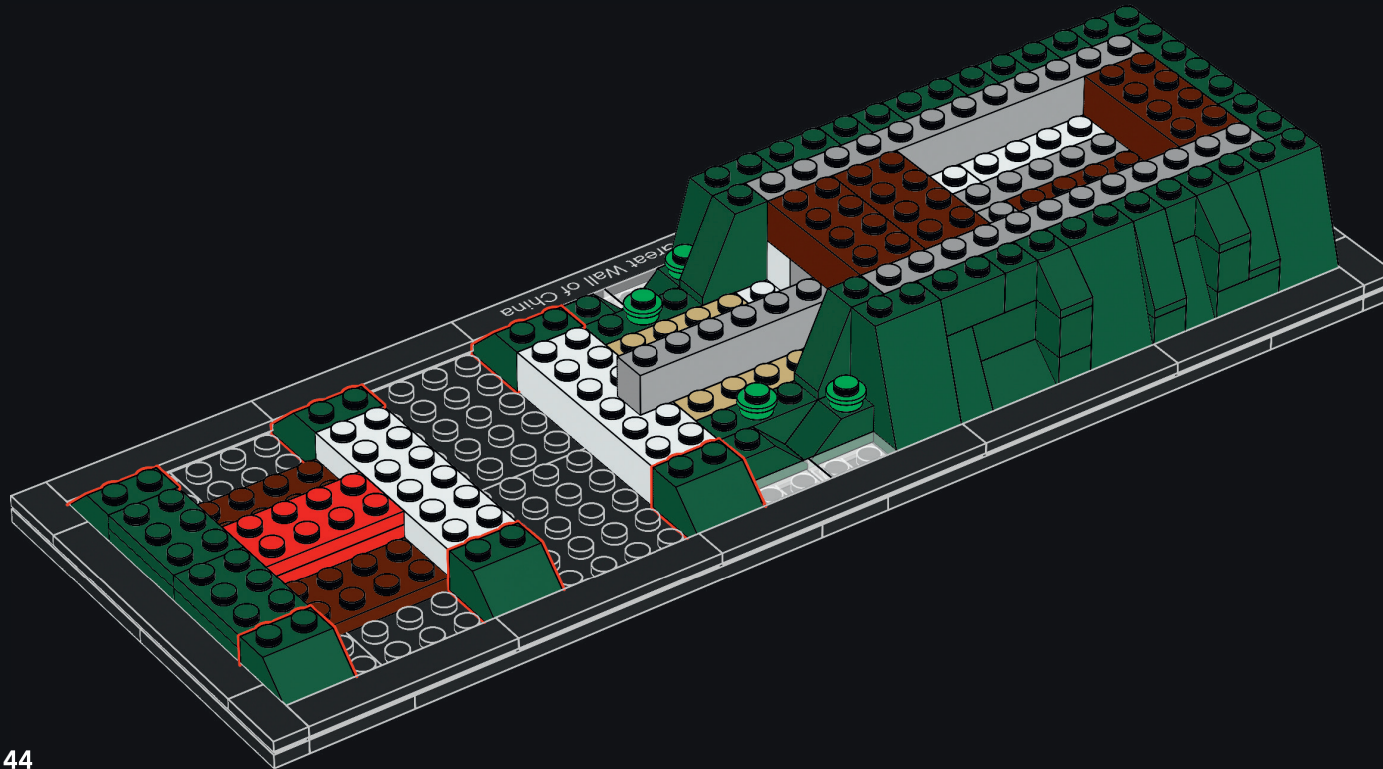
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It is believed that almost one third of the wall has disappeared without trace.
人们相信，几乎三分之一的长城已完全消失，无迹可寻。





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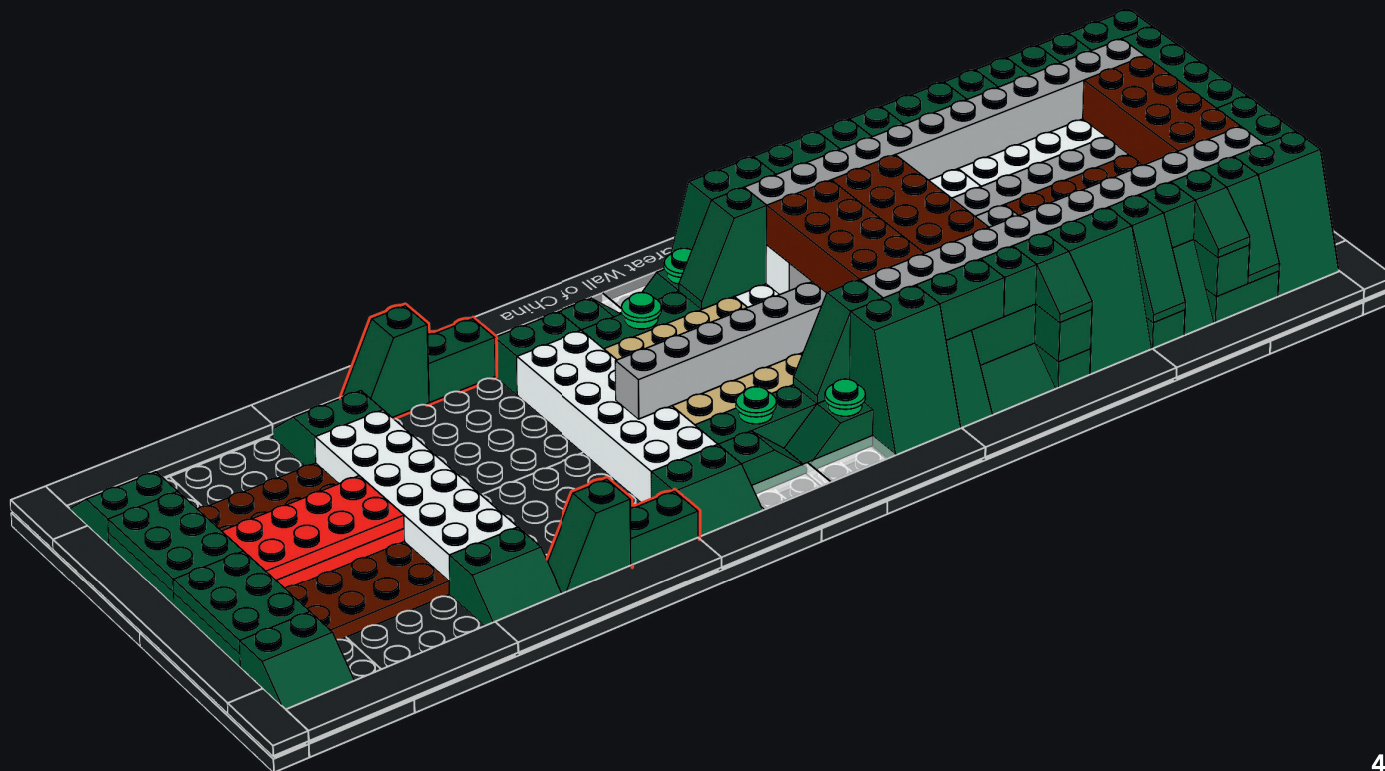
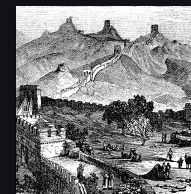


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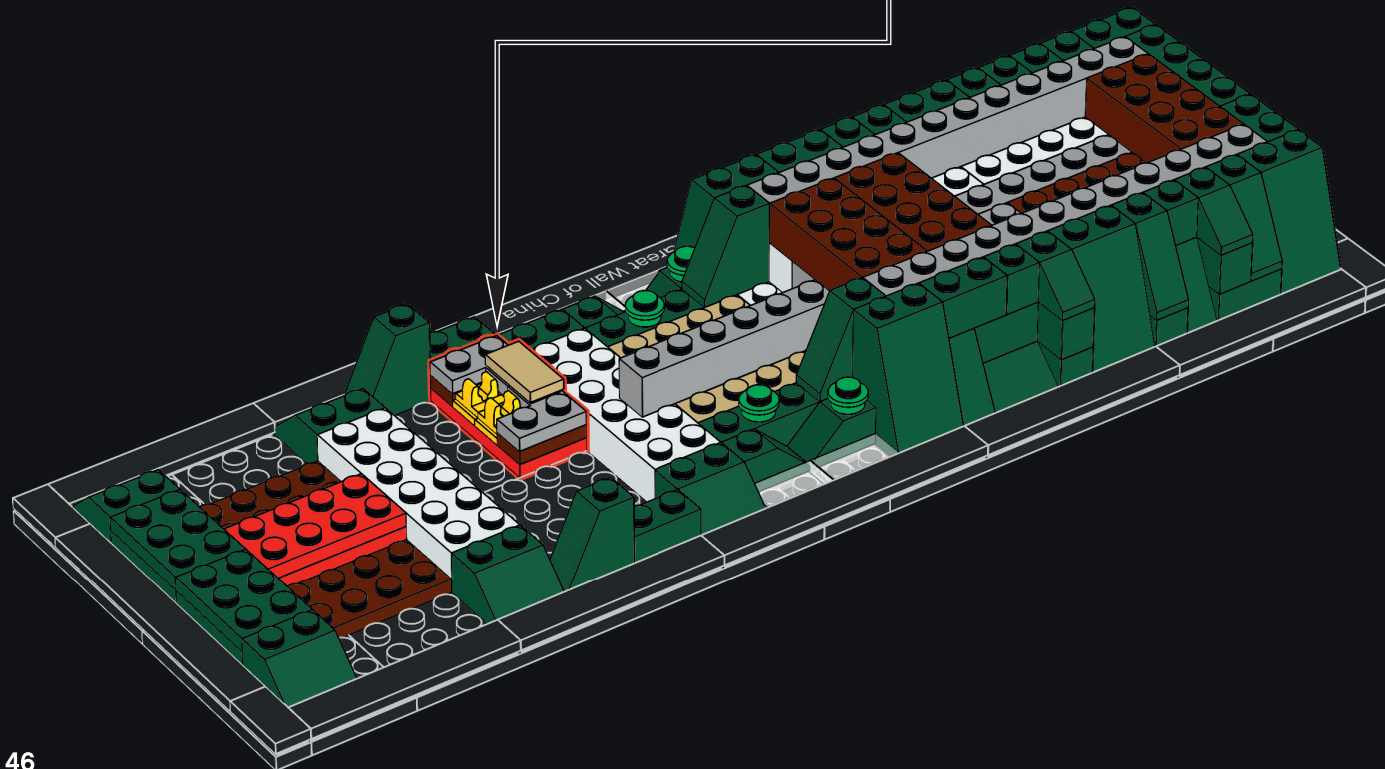
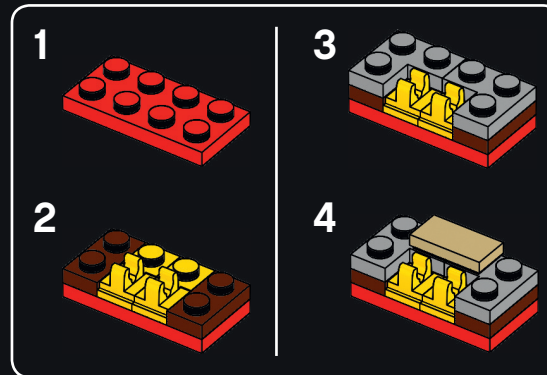
The first mention of the wall outside China came in the early 16th century when a Portuguese writer wrote about a solid wall with a strong garrison. 中国境外首次提及长城的信息可追溯到16世纪初，一位葡萄牙作家曾写到一个筑有雄关的长墙。



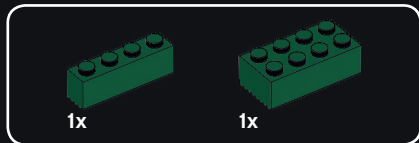
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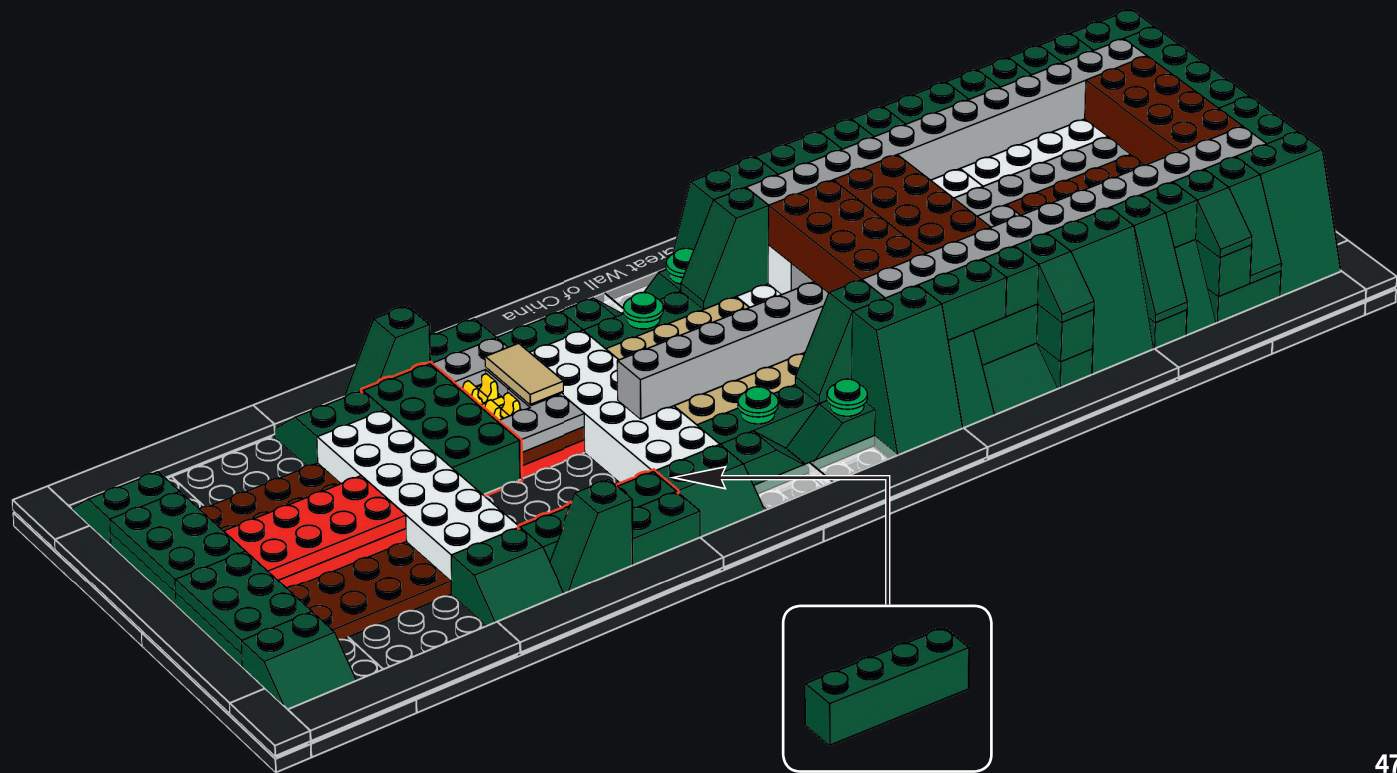
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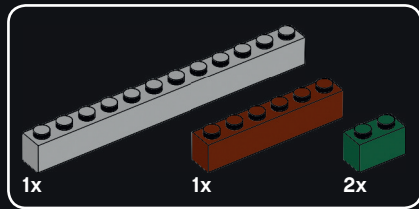


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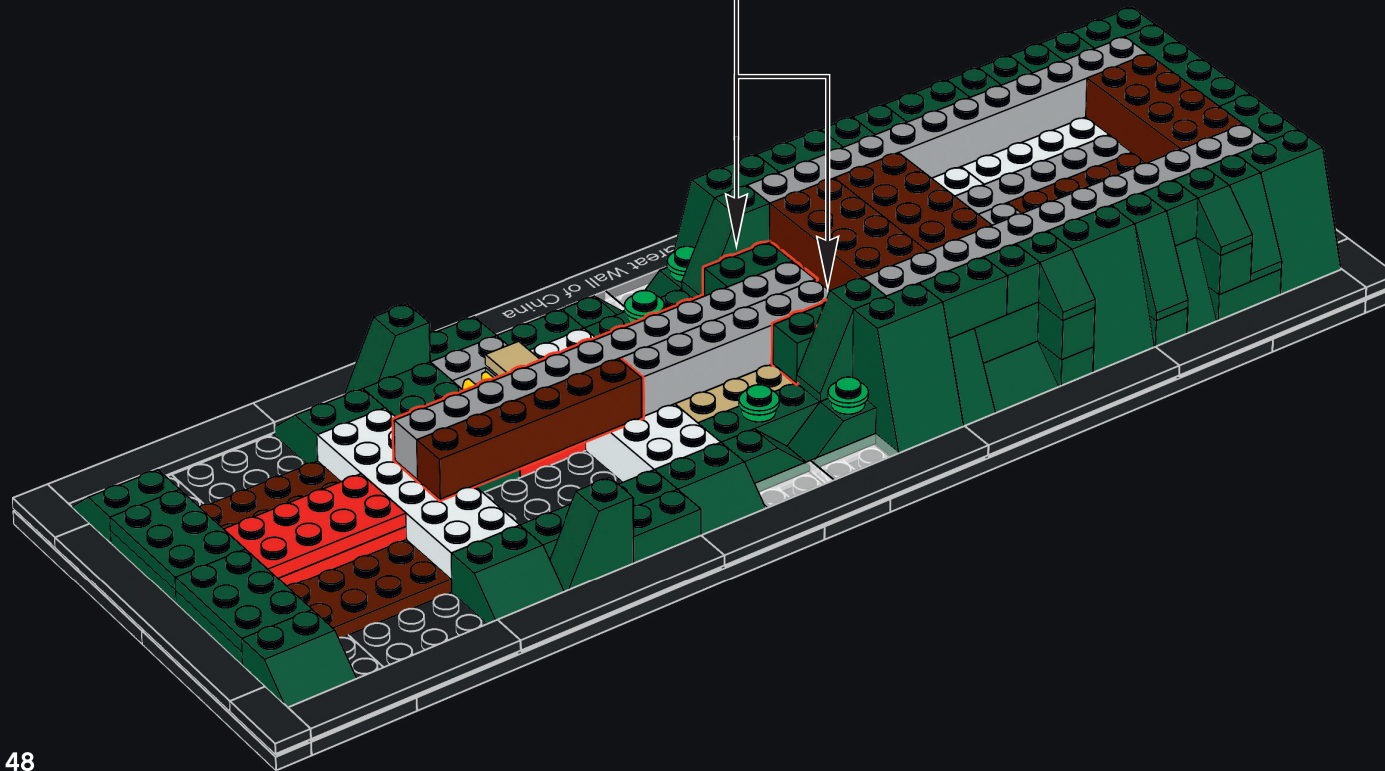
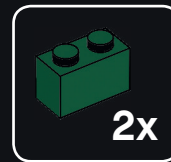


29





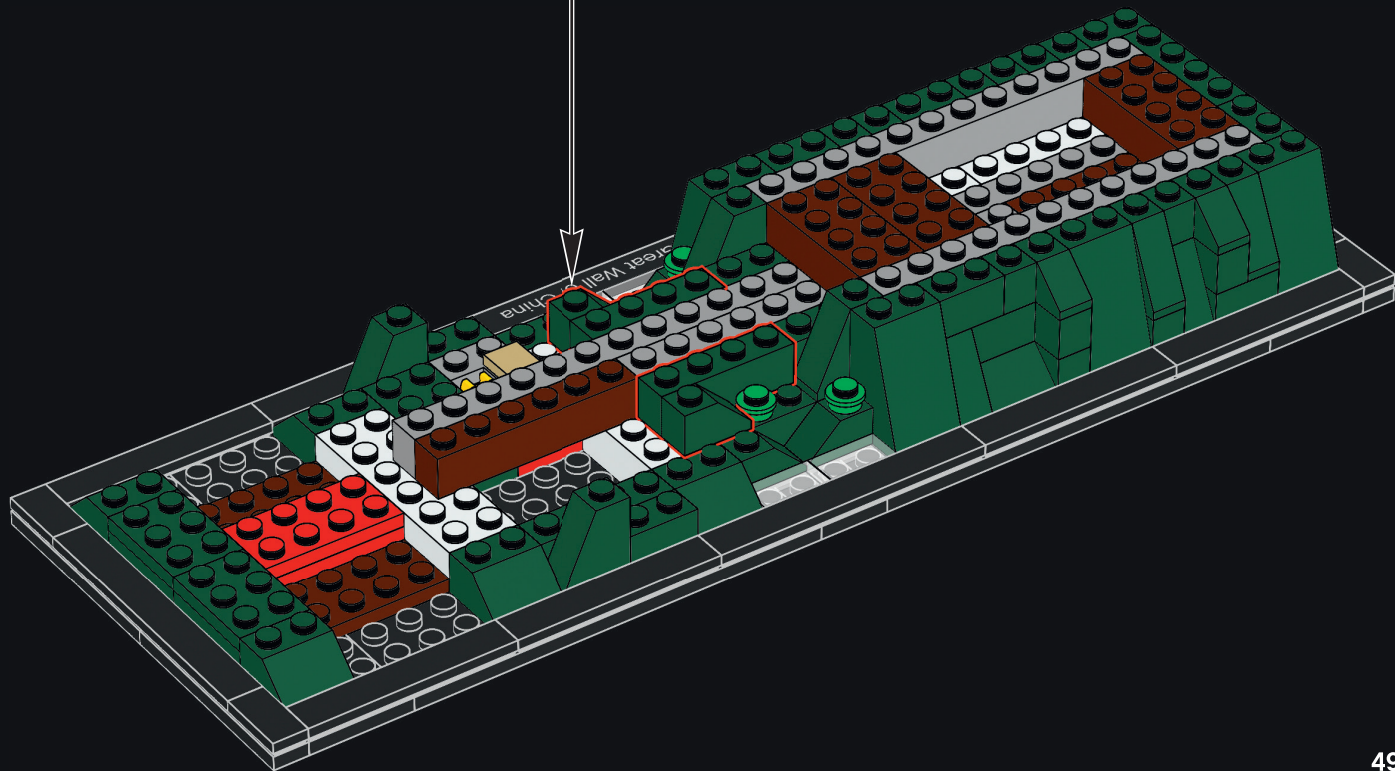
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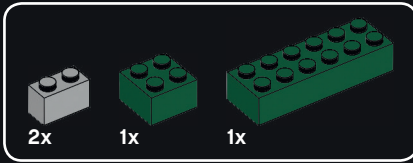


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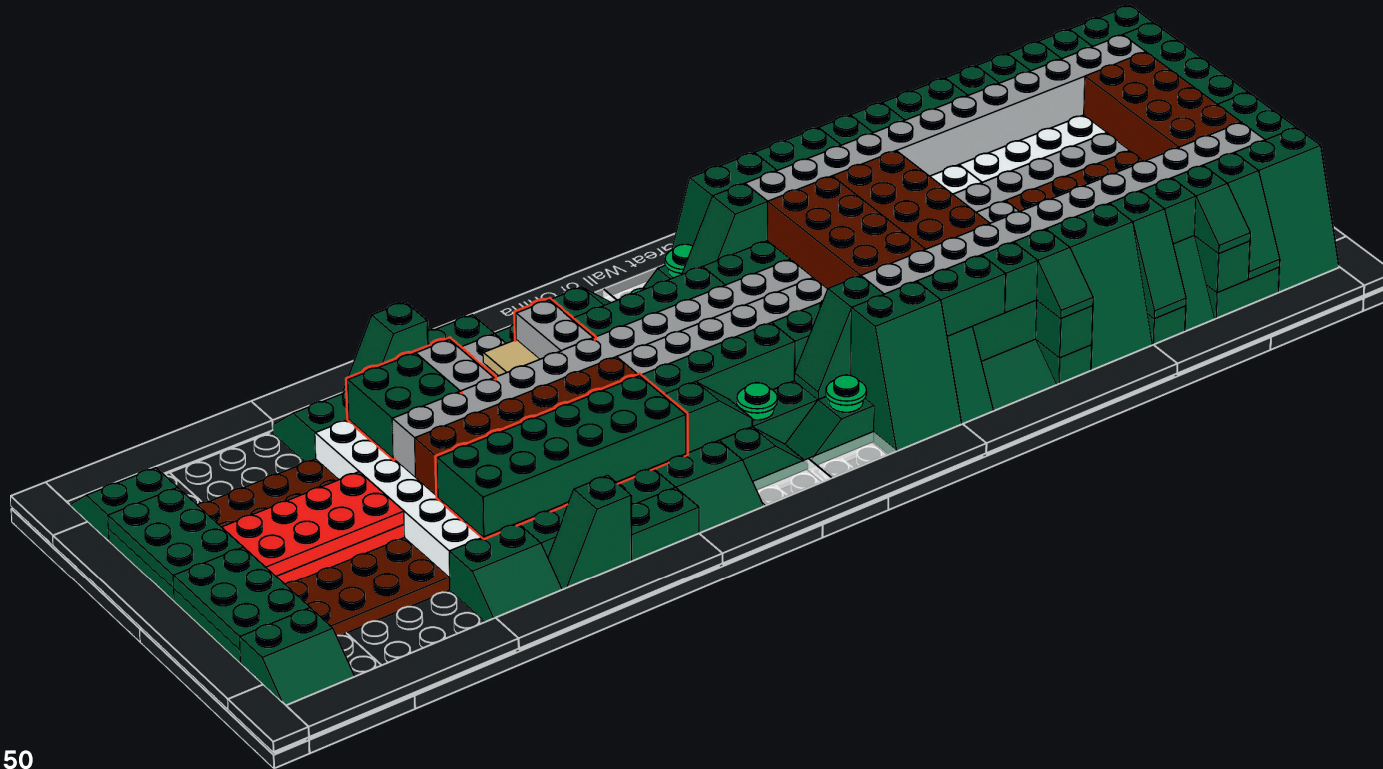


31





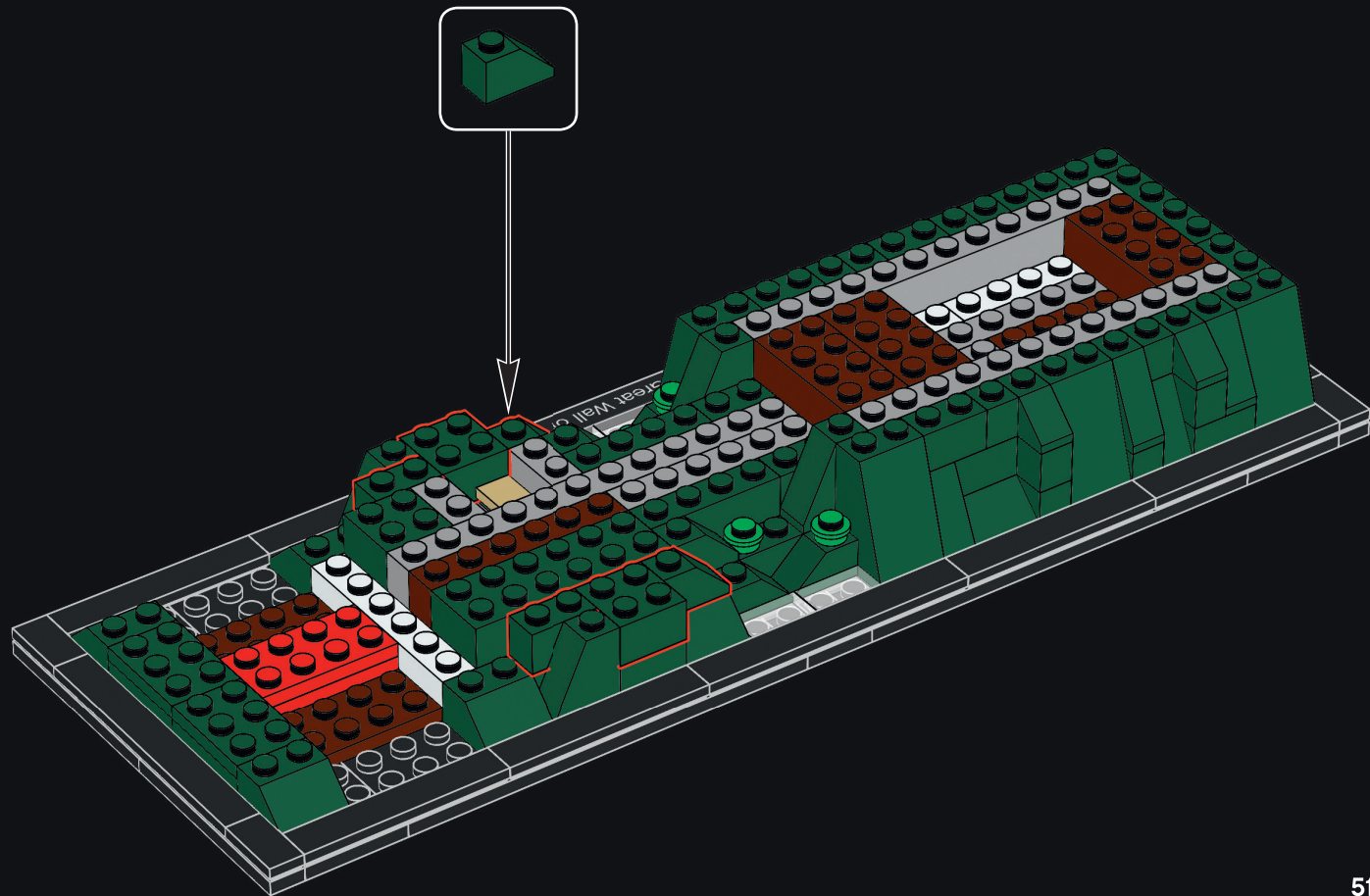
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50

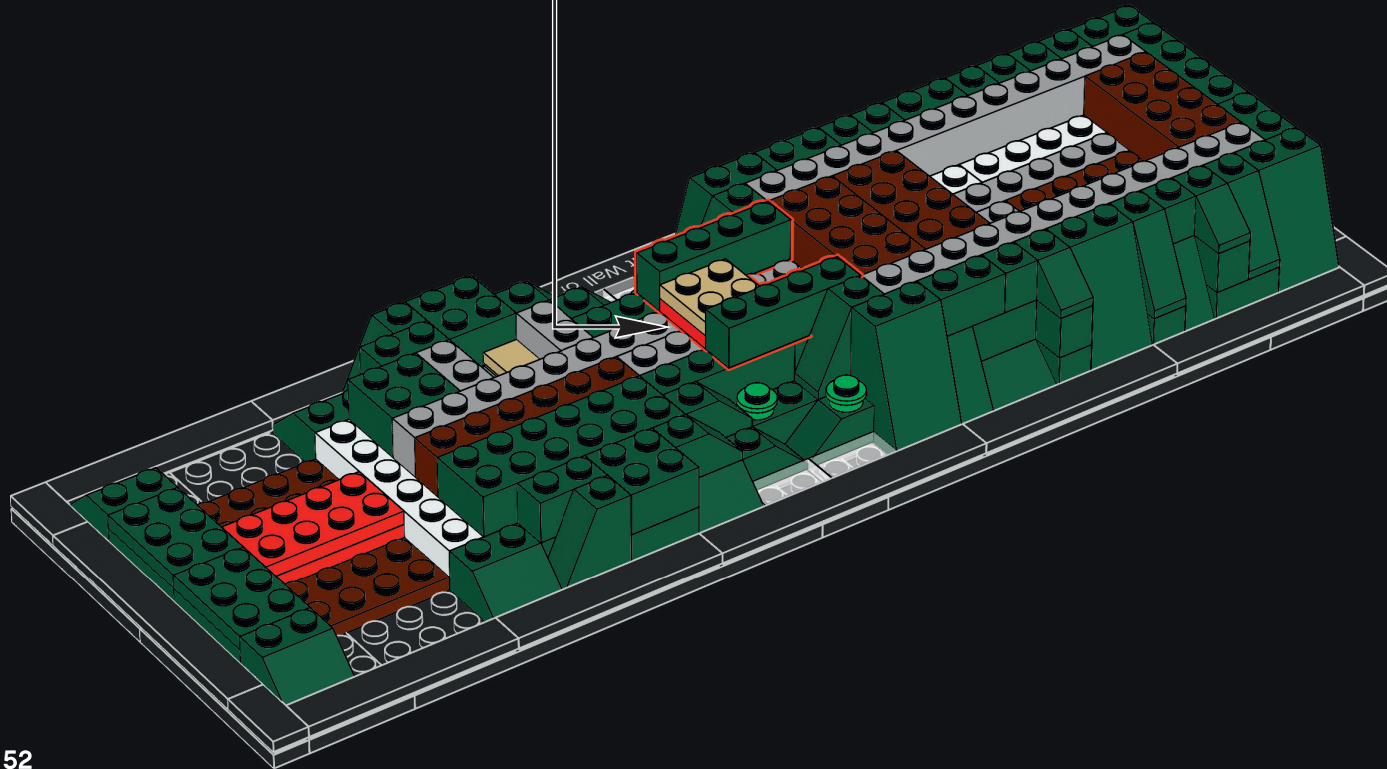
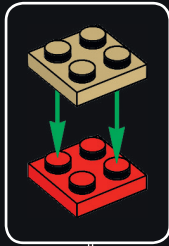


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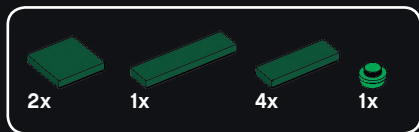




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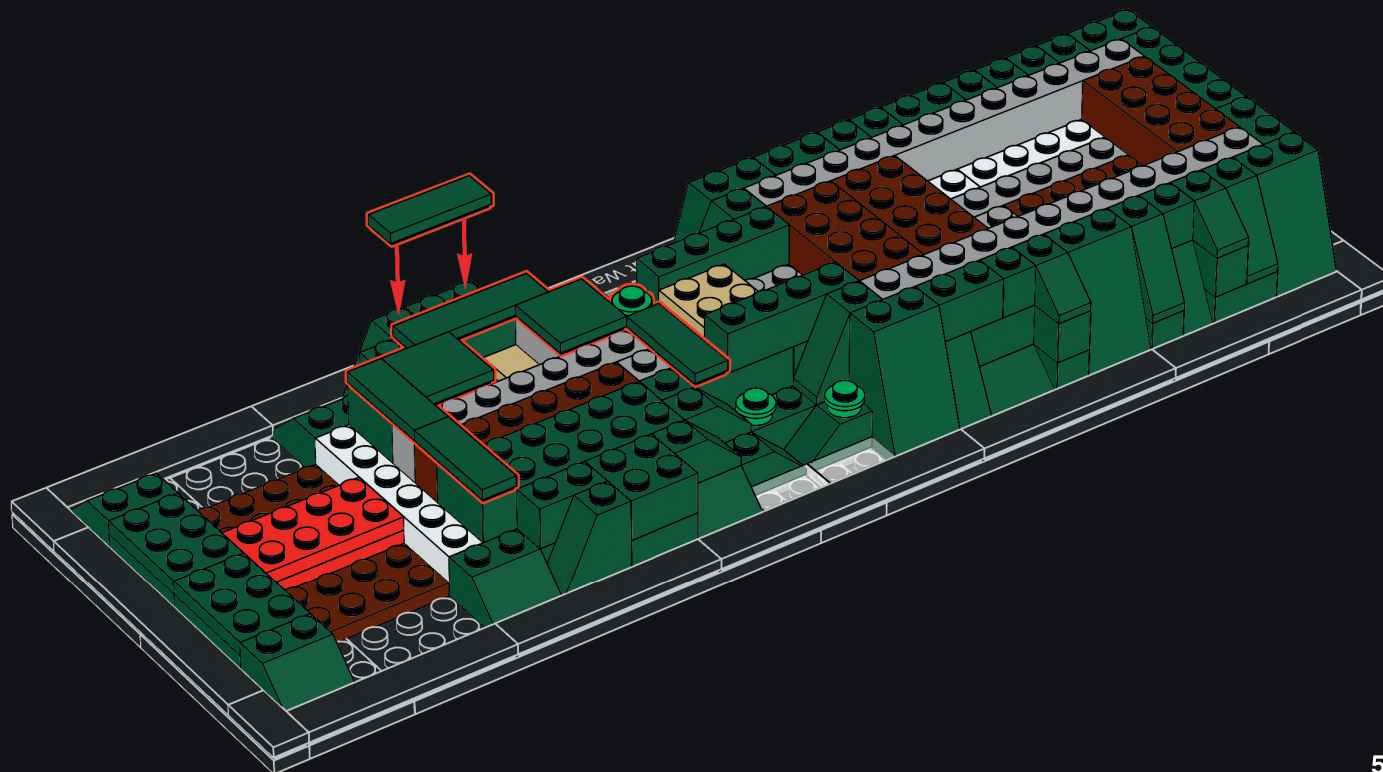


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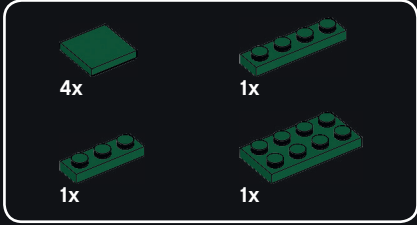


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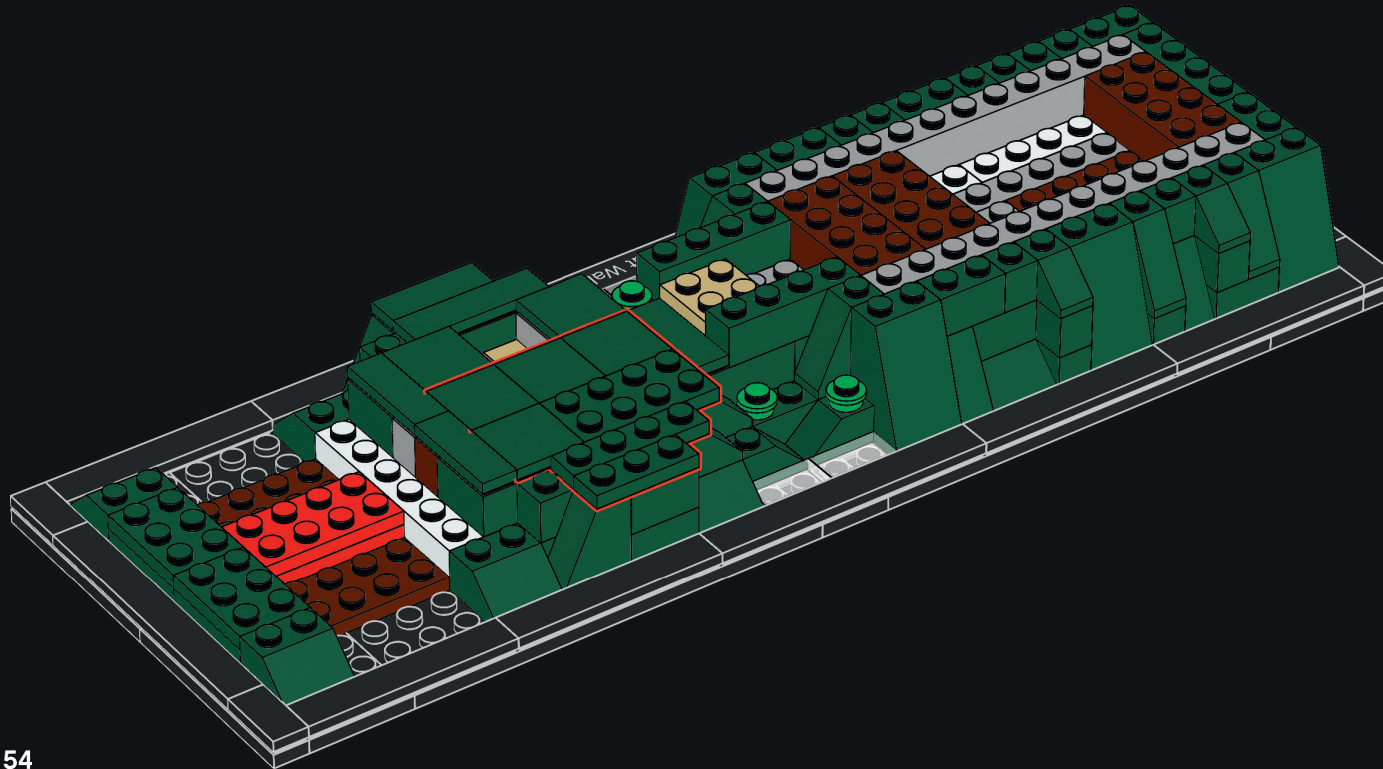
Until the 20th century the Chinese themselves never spoke of a single Great Wall.
二十世纪之前，中国人自己从未提到过长城。



53



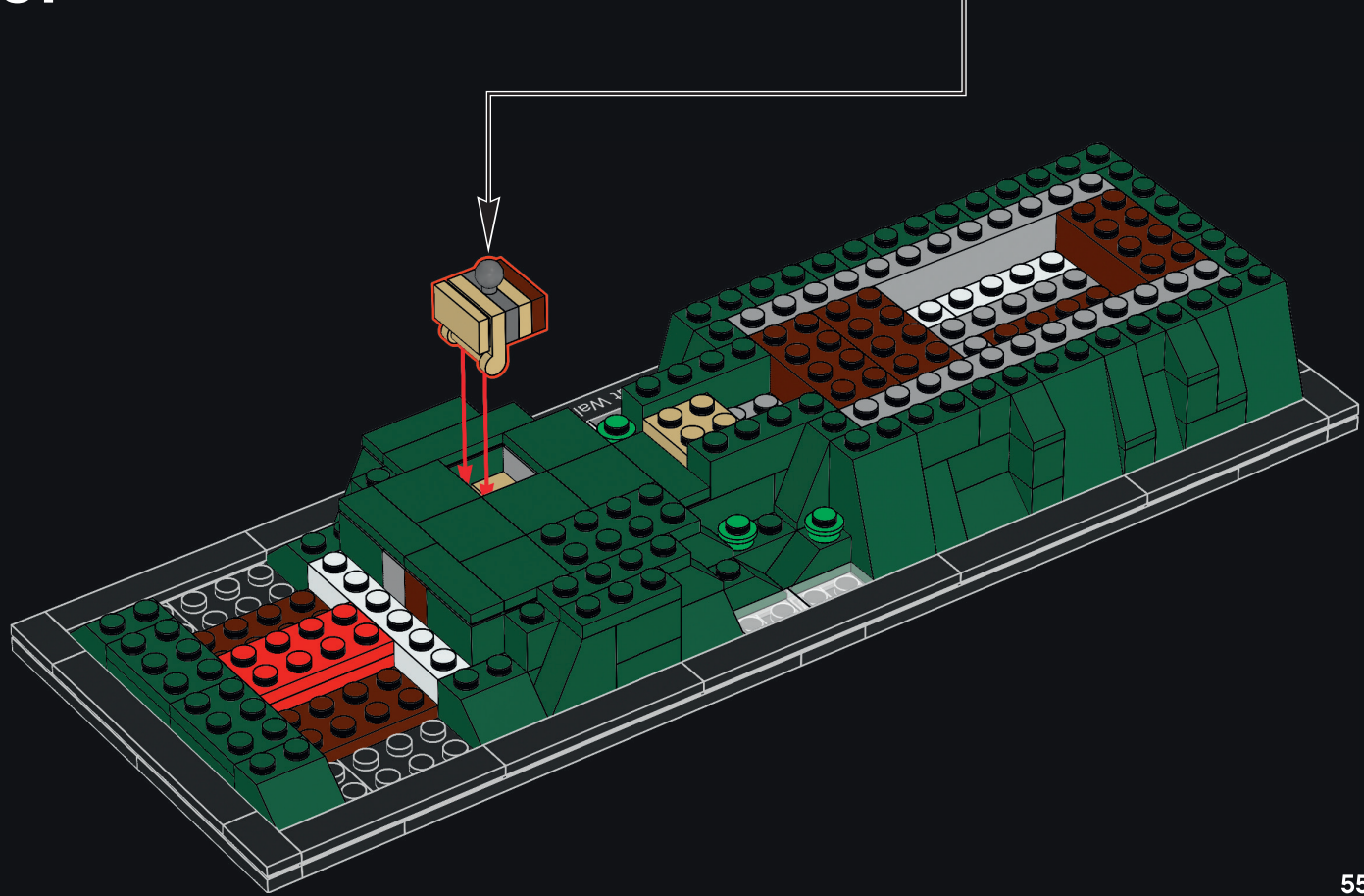
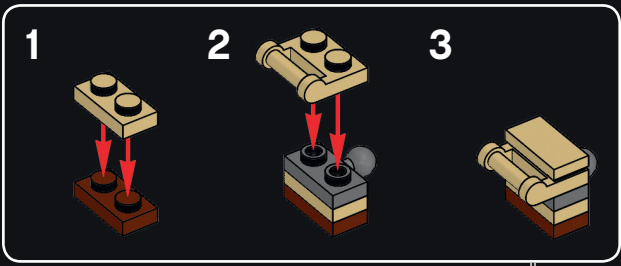
36



54



37



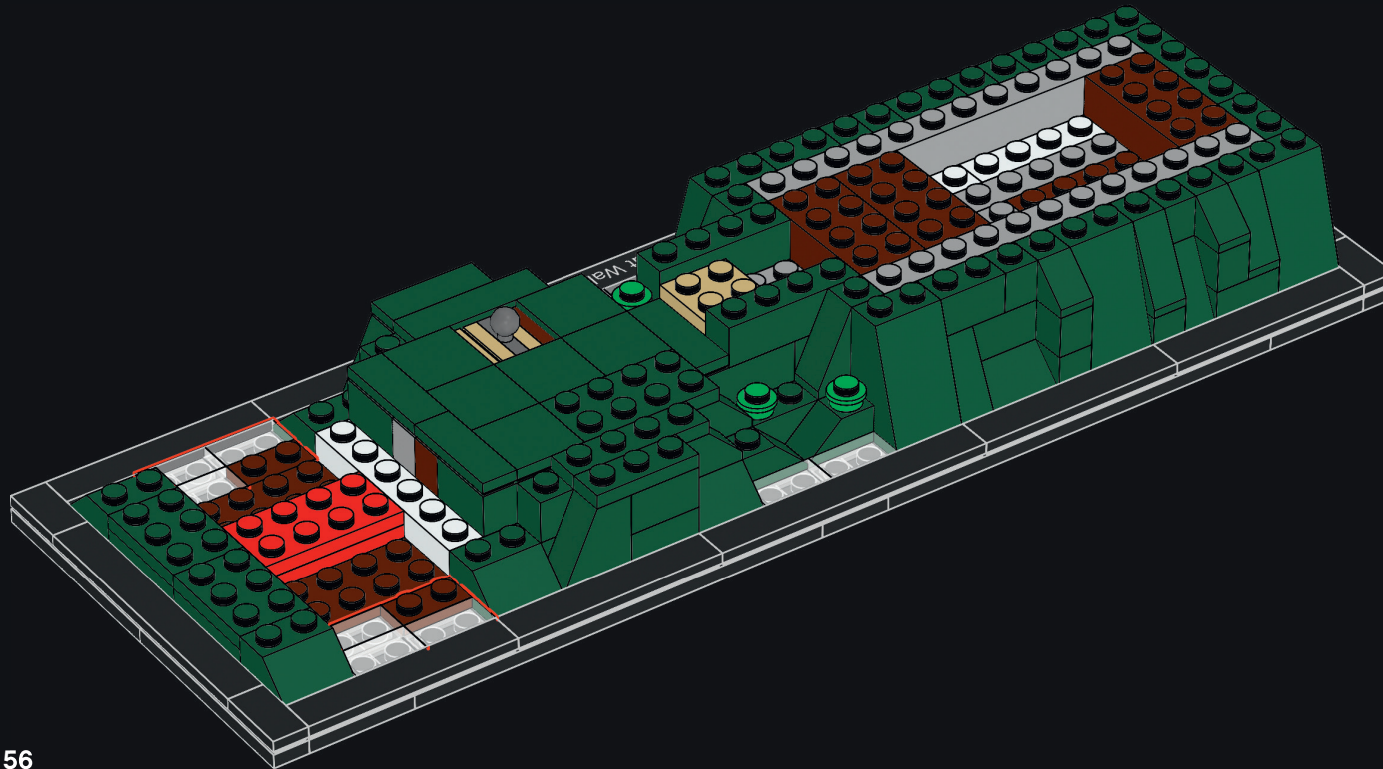


2x

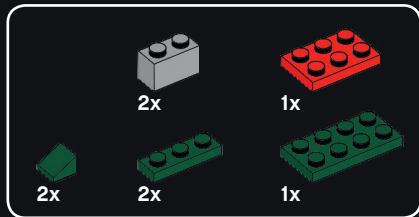


6x

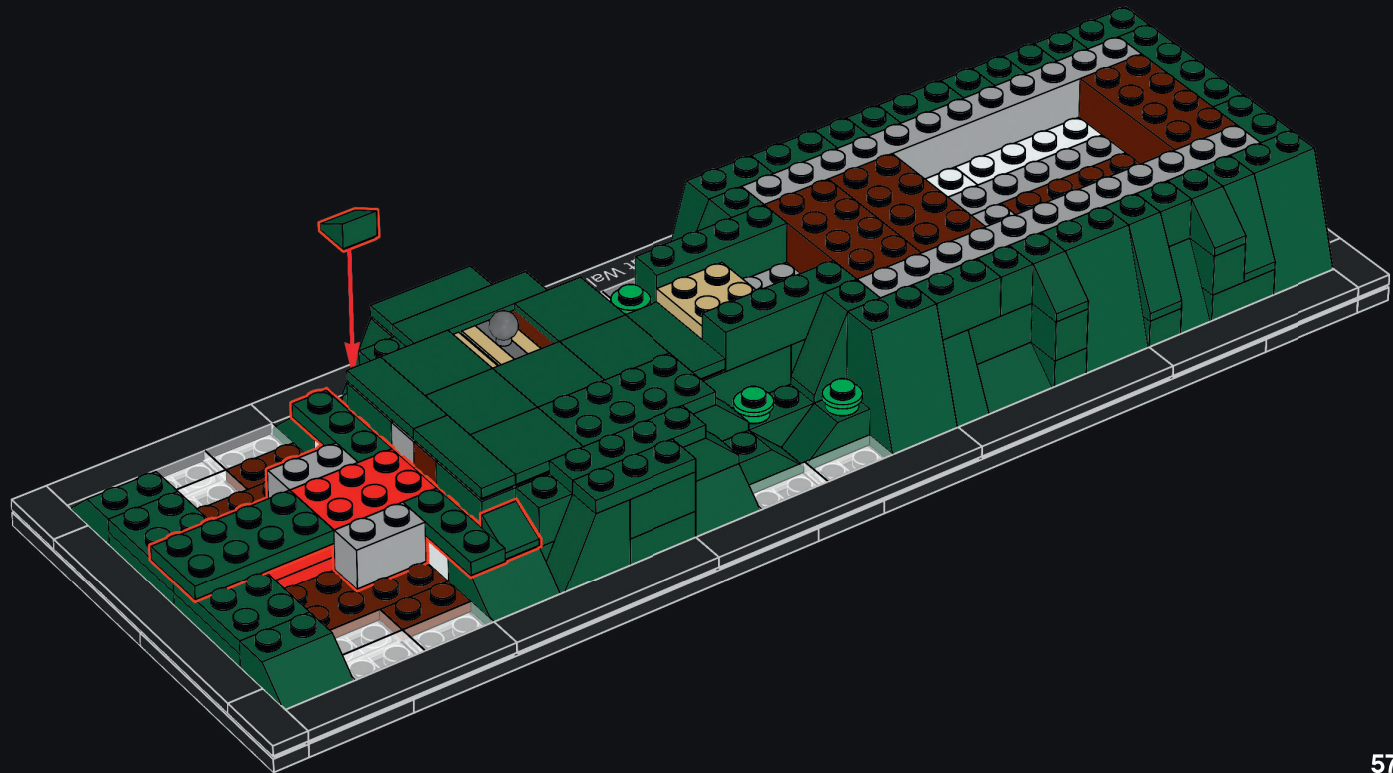
38



56



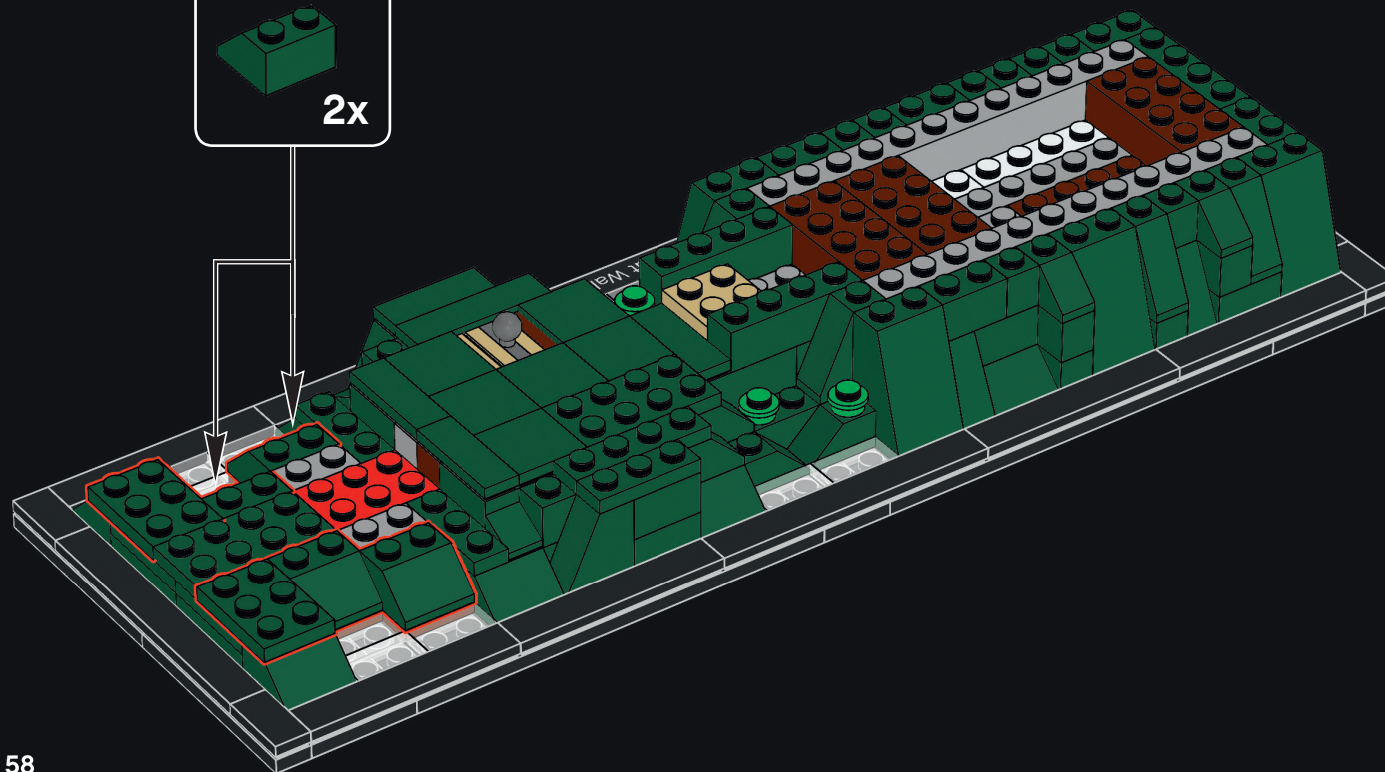
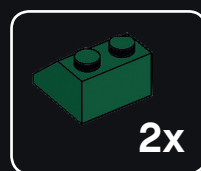
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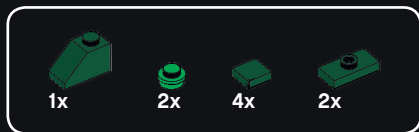


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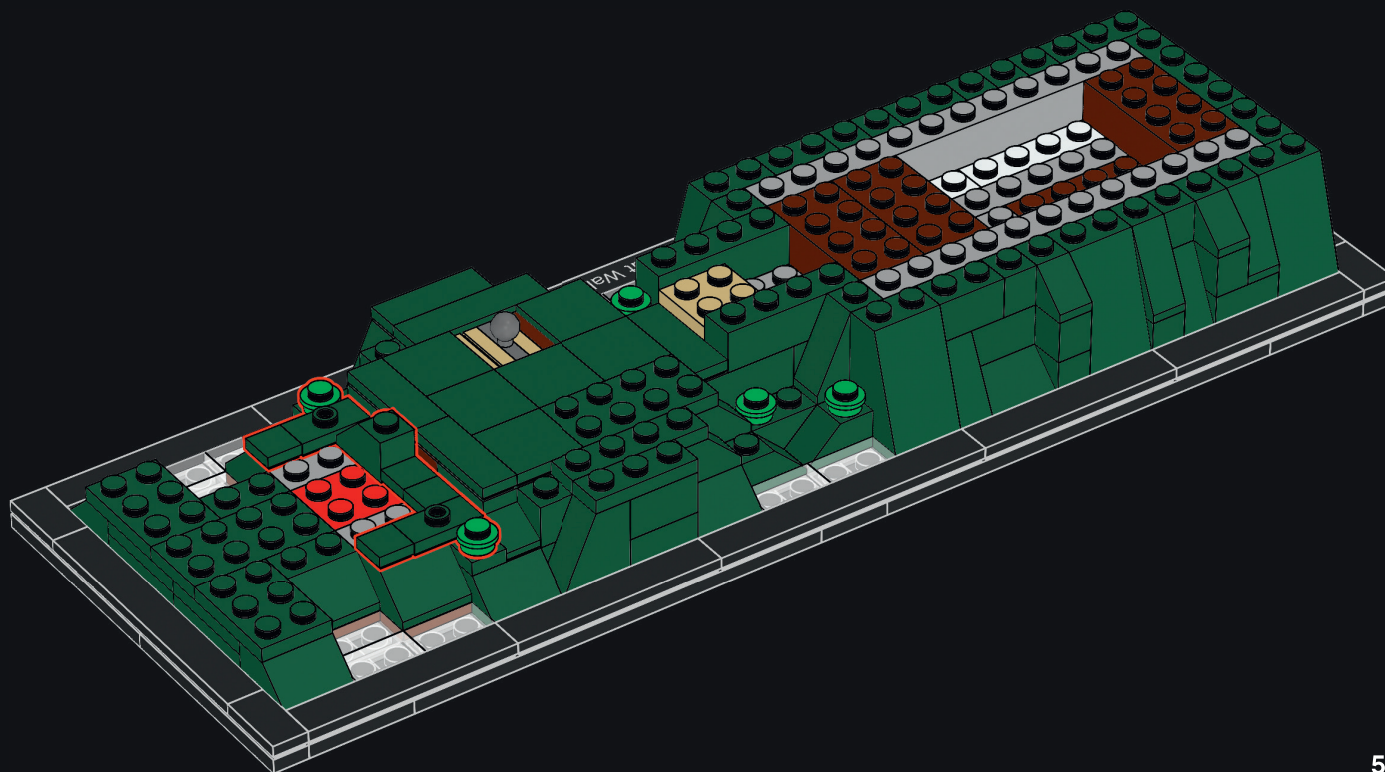
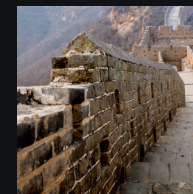
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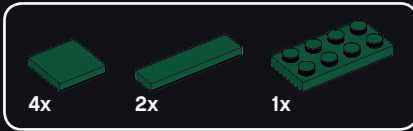


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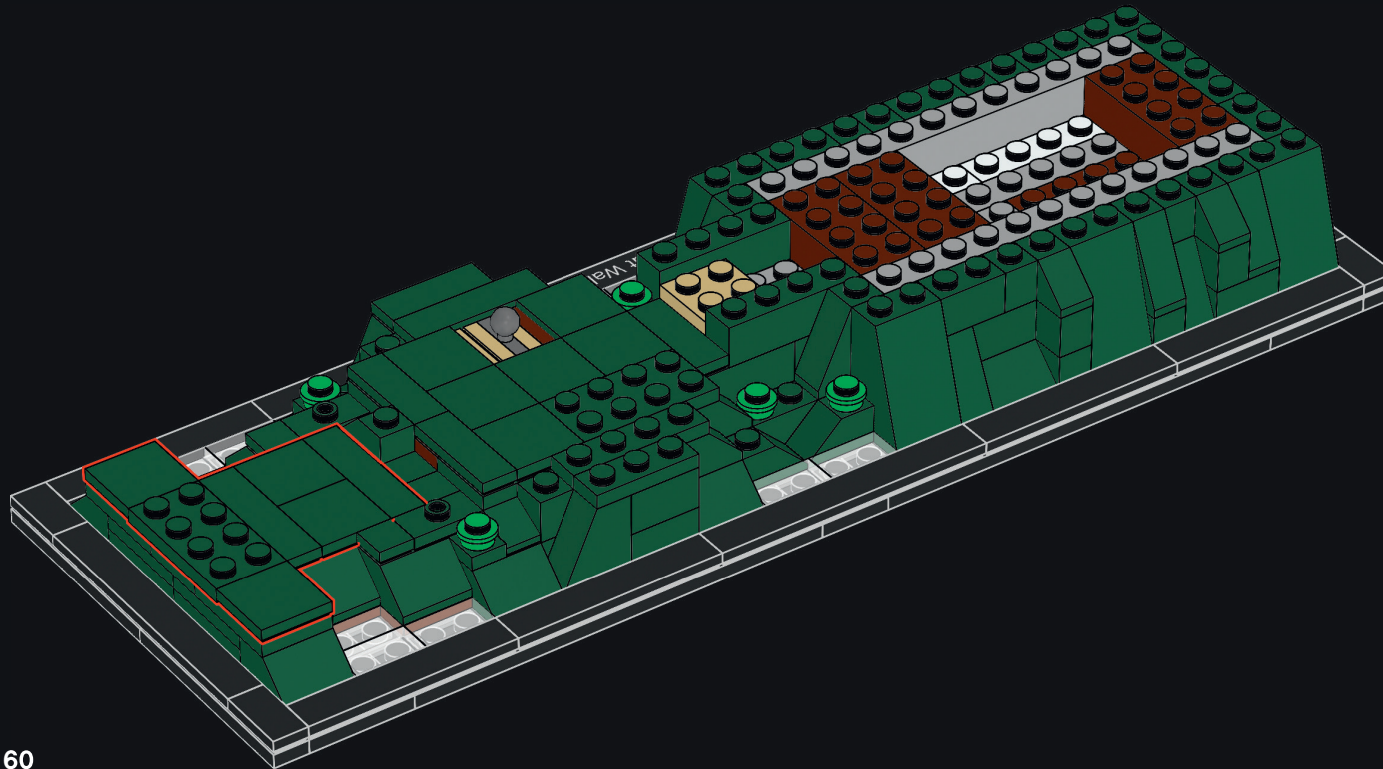
The wall's strength and endurance has been put down to the use of "sticky rice" in the mortar that holds the stones and bricks in place. 长城墙体的高强度和耐久性得益于“糯米”砂浆，其可将石块和砖块牢牢地黏接在一起。



59



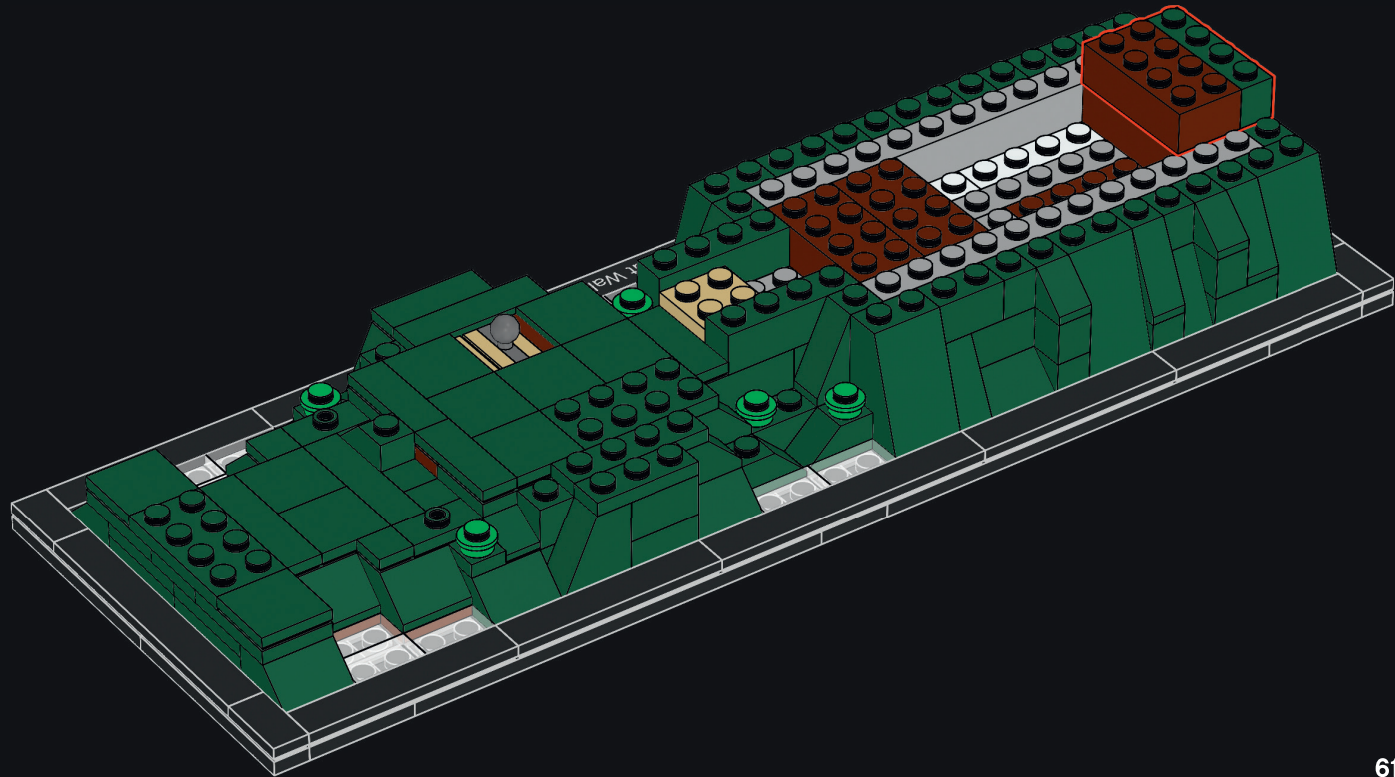
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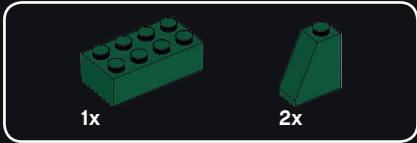


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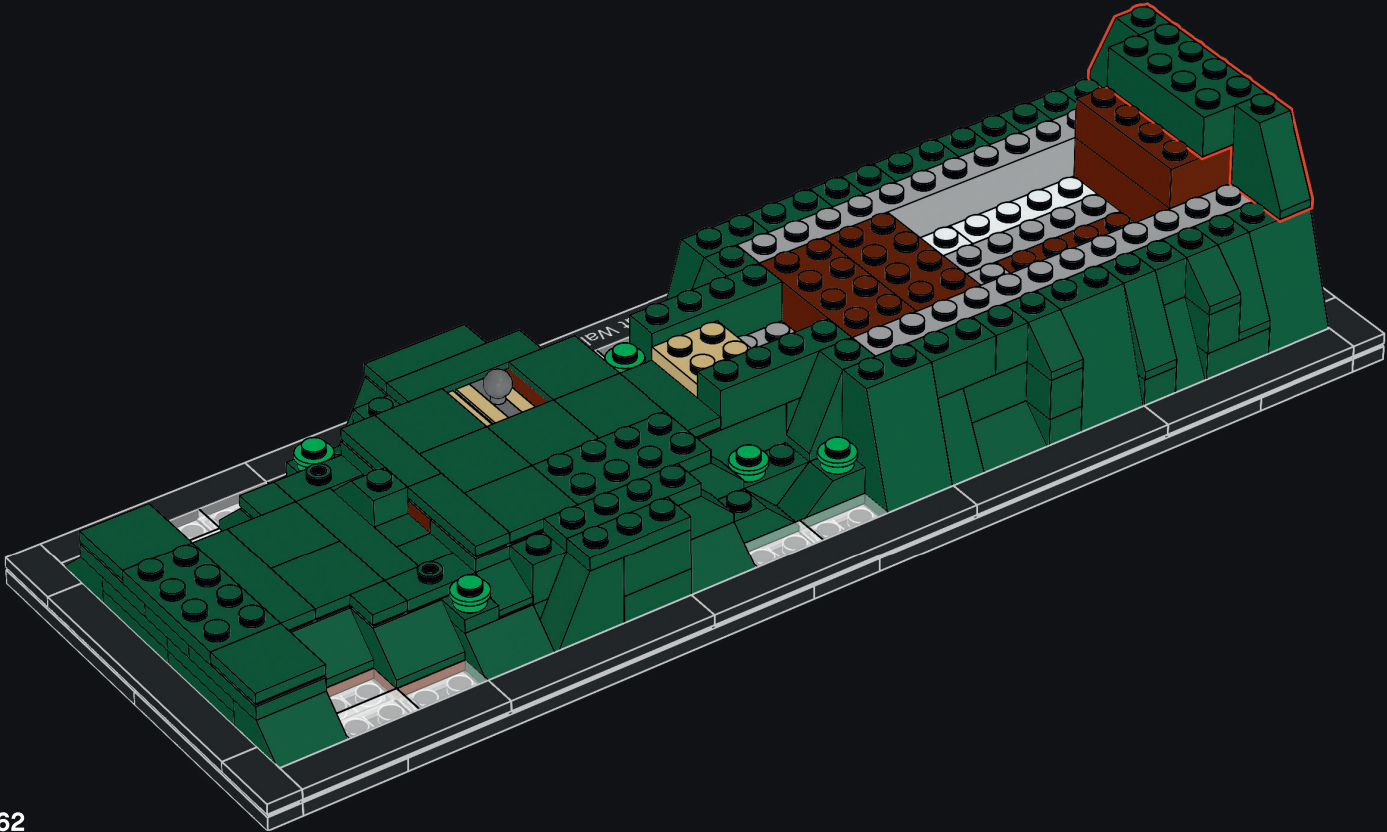


43





44

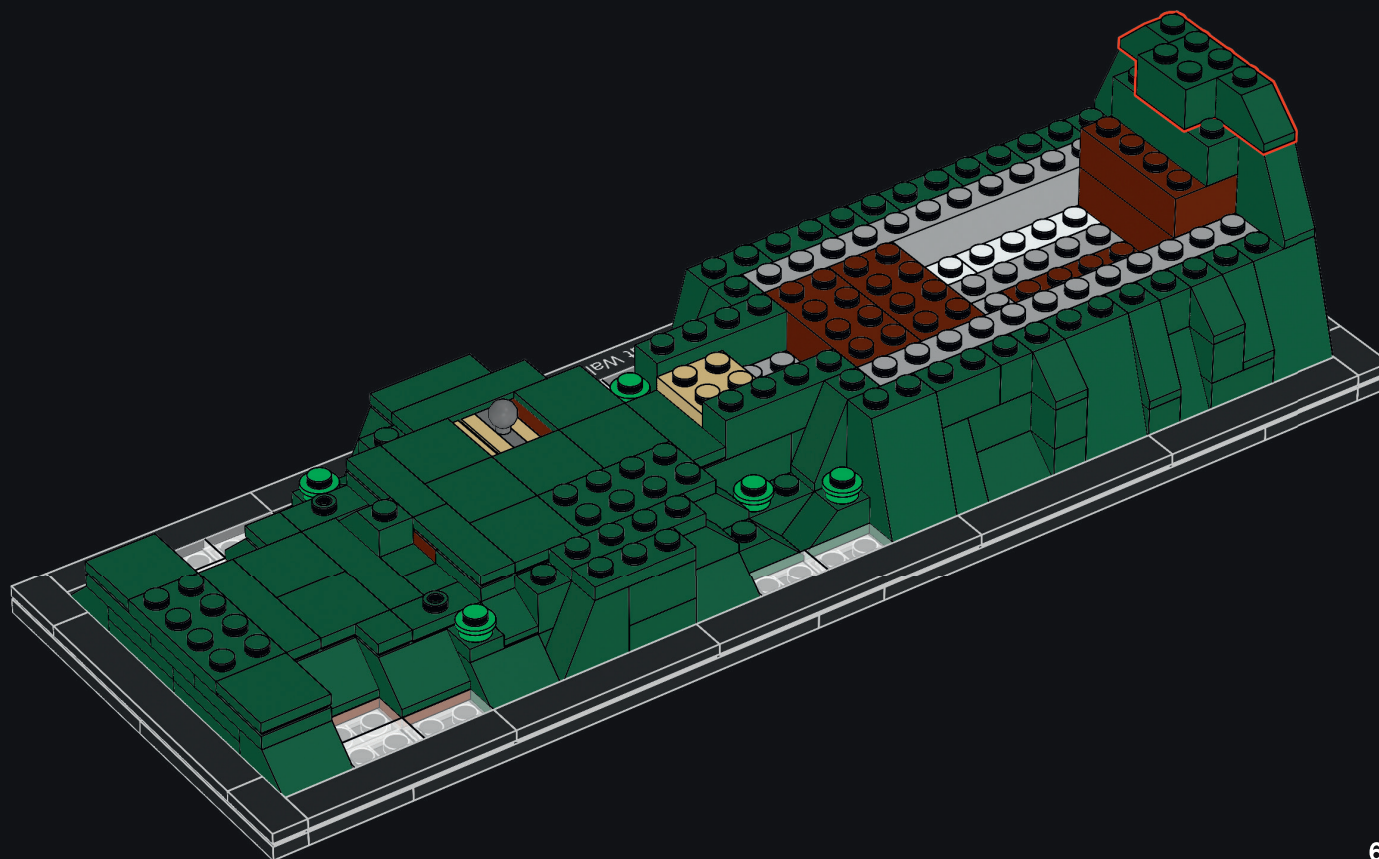


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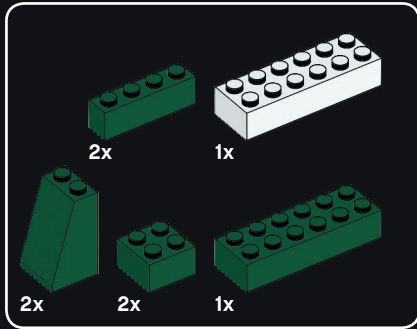


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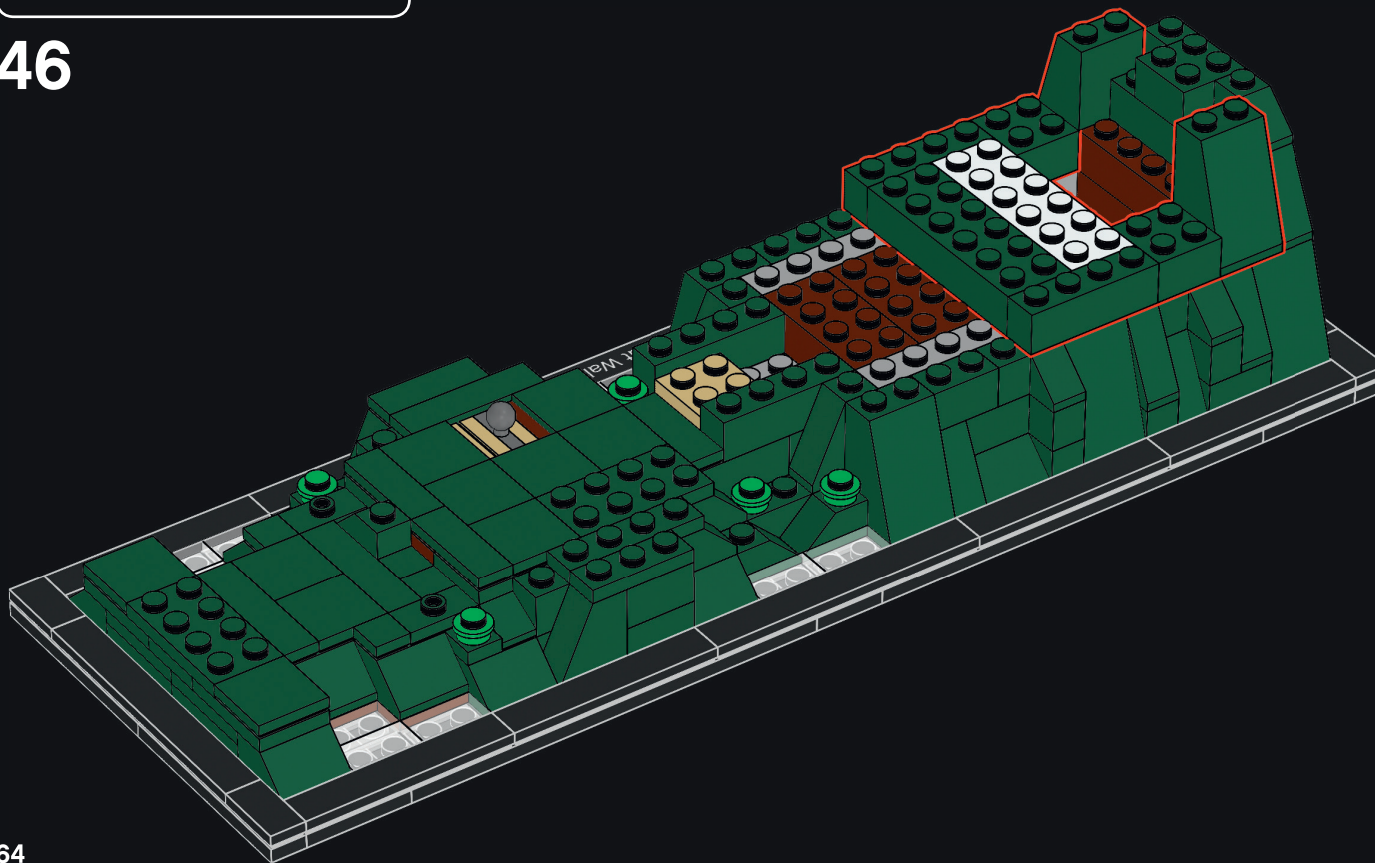
The Great Wall is also a "must-see" for VIPs and over 300 heads of states have visited the impressive structure. 长城还是VIPs的“必看景点”，已有300多名各国政要游览了这个气势恢宏的建筑。



63



46

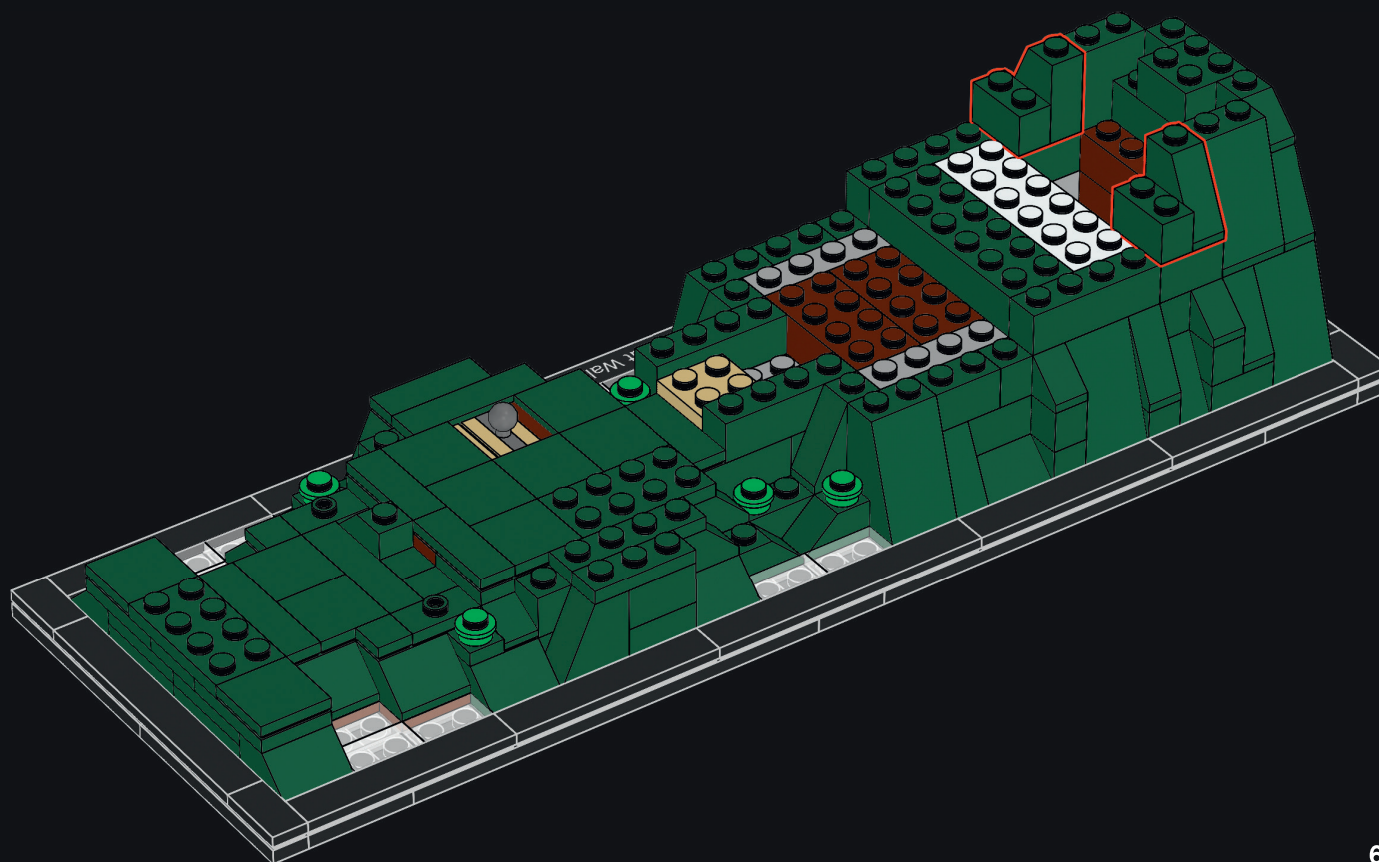
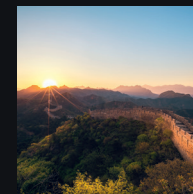


64



47

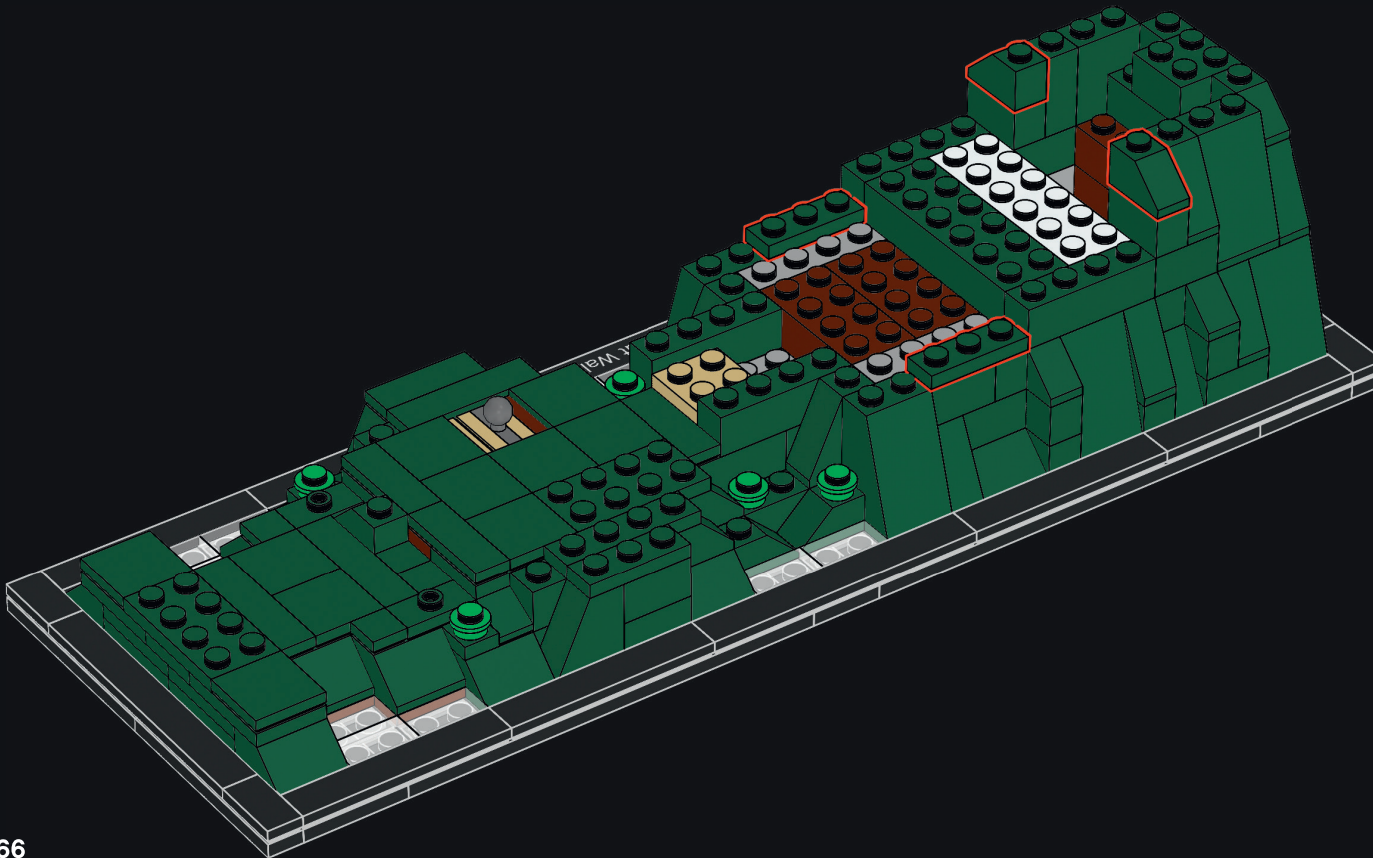
The wall spans across 15 different regions in northern China.
长城跨越中国北方的15个不同地区。



65



48

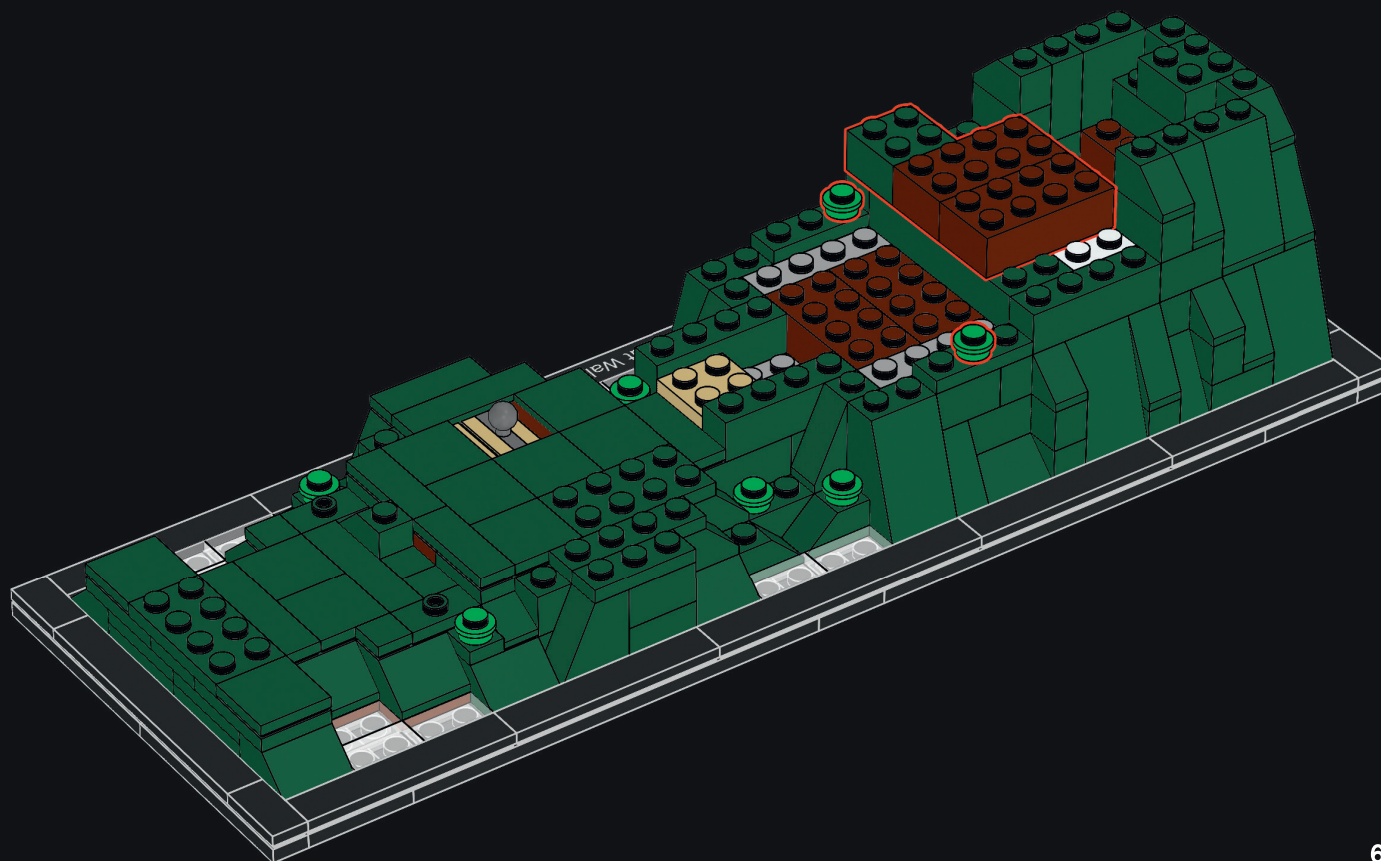
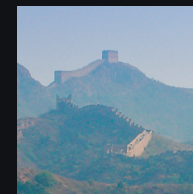


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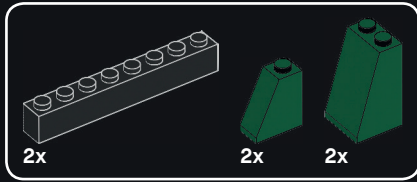


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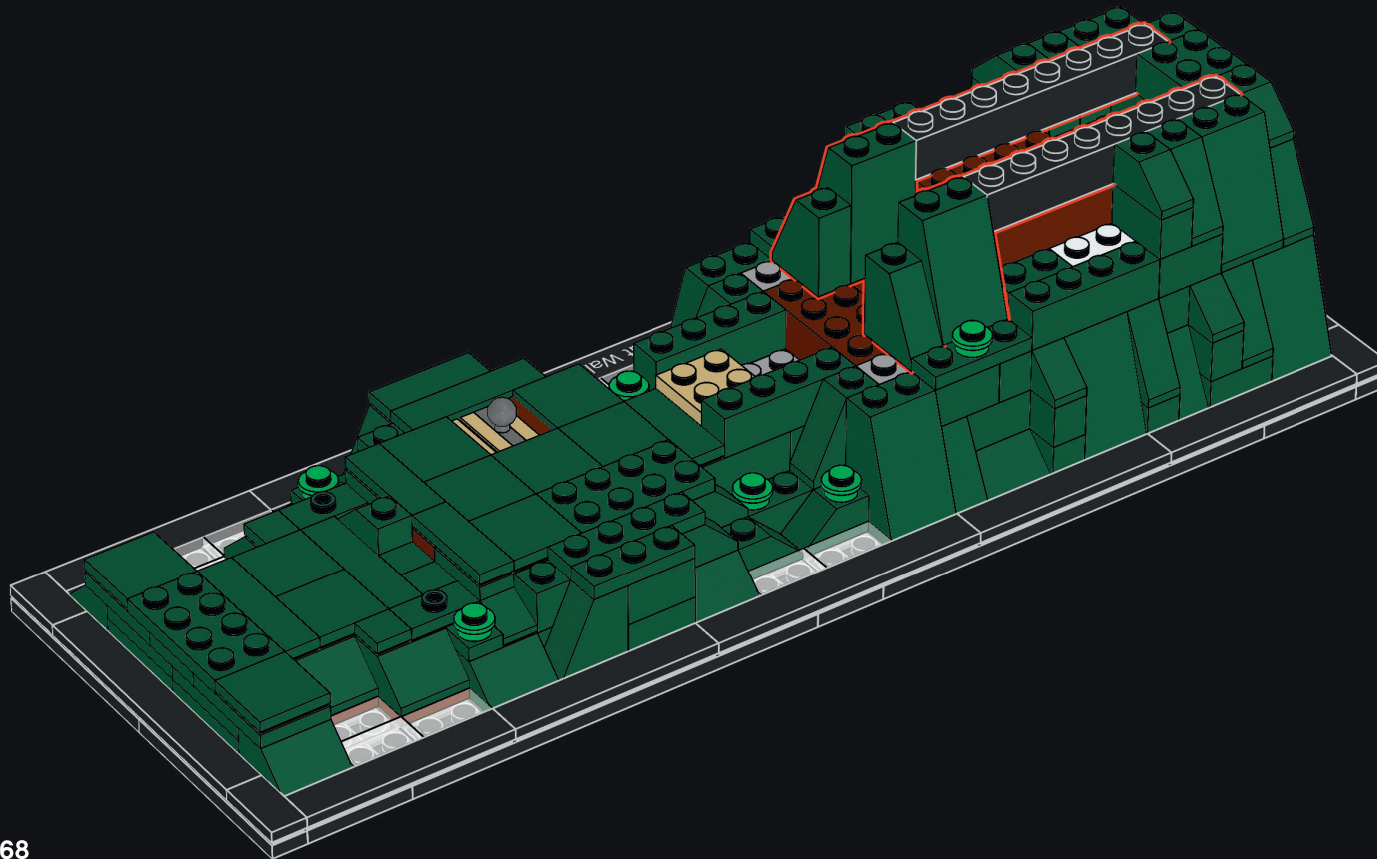
At its highest, the wall is 46 ft. (14 m) tall.
在最高段，墙体高达14米（46英尺）。



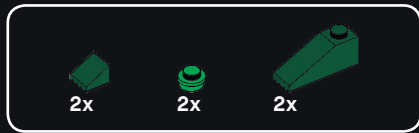
67



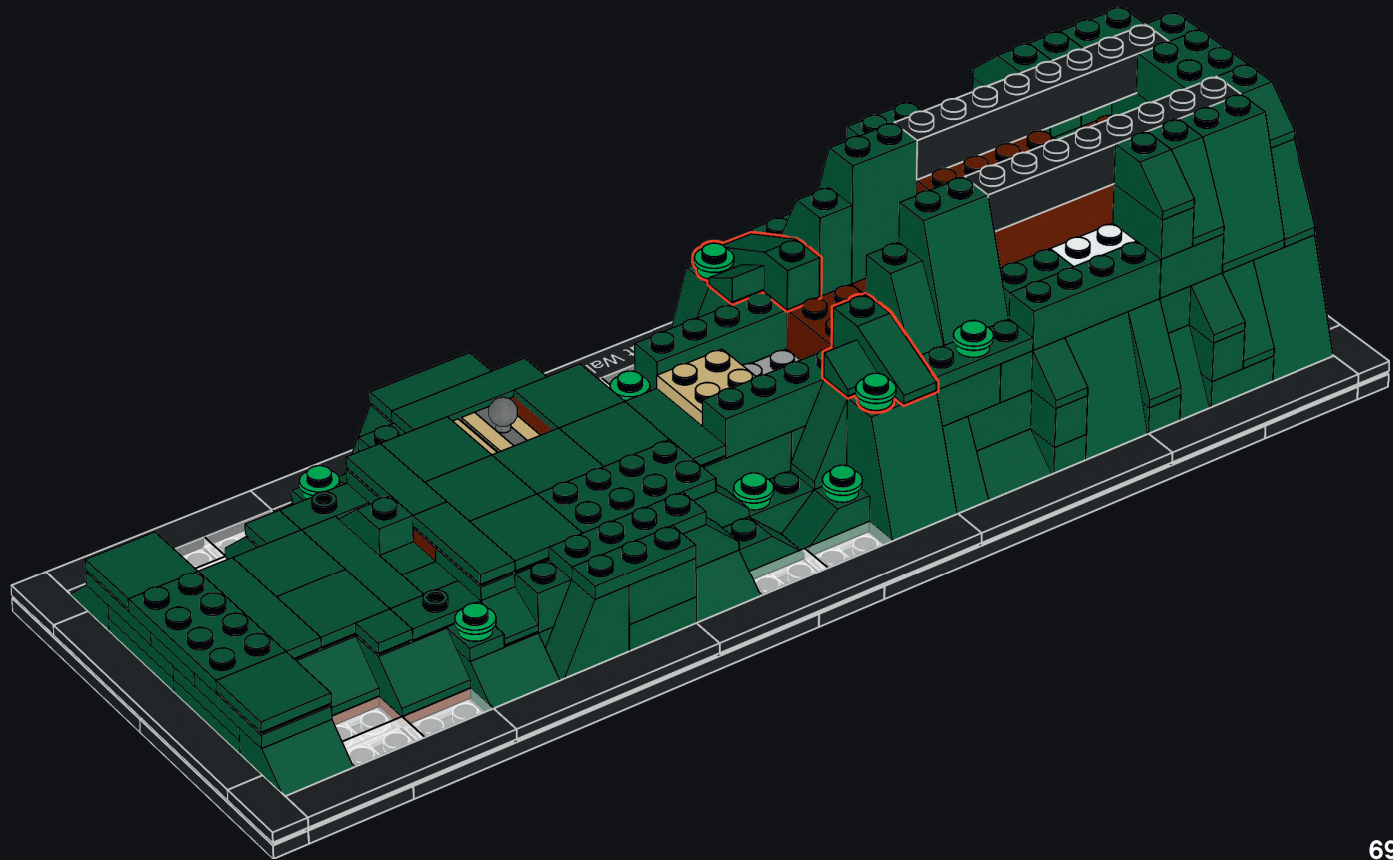
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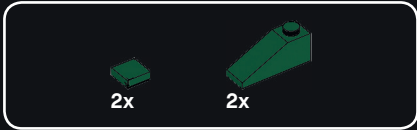


68

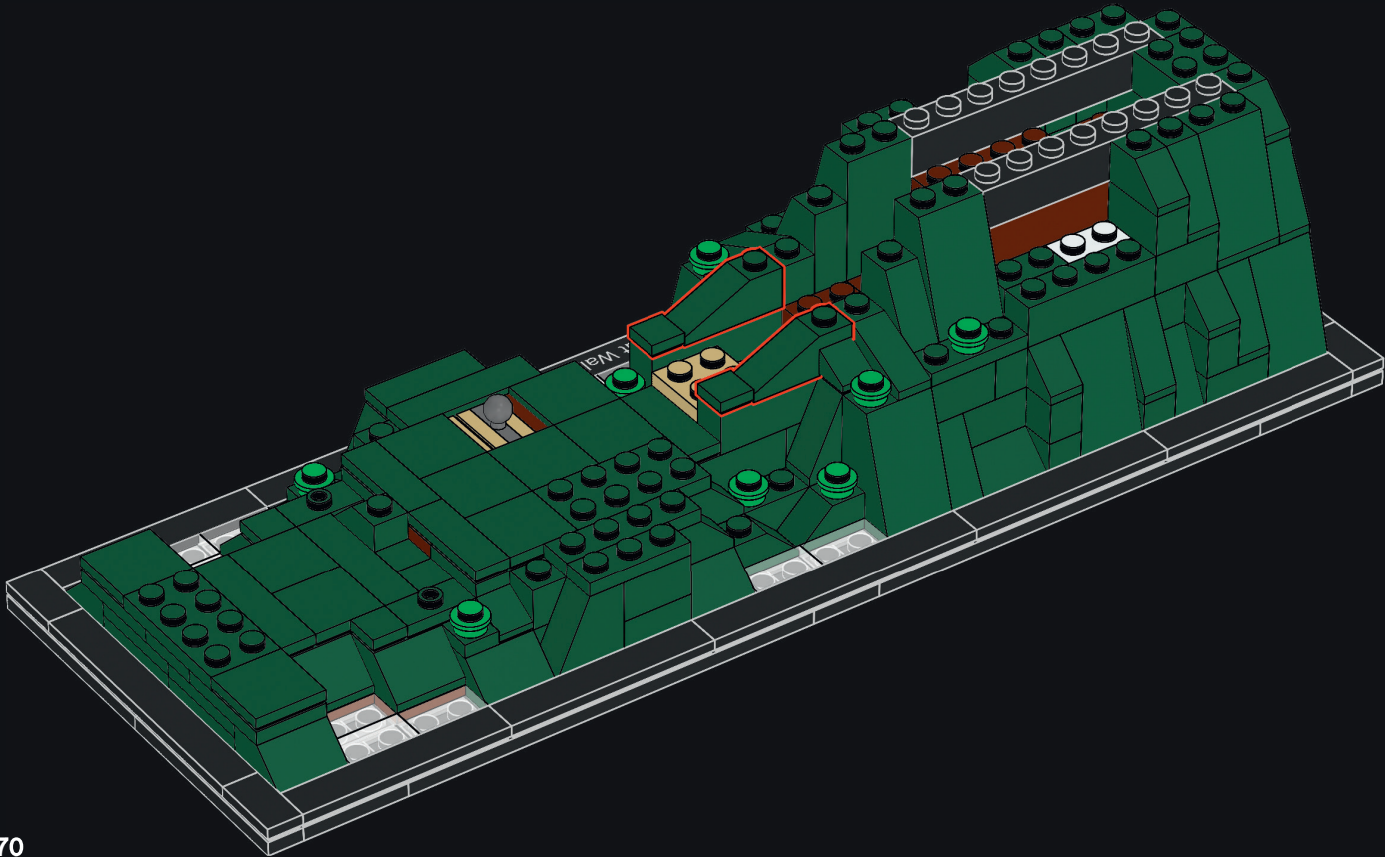


51





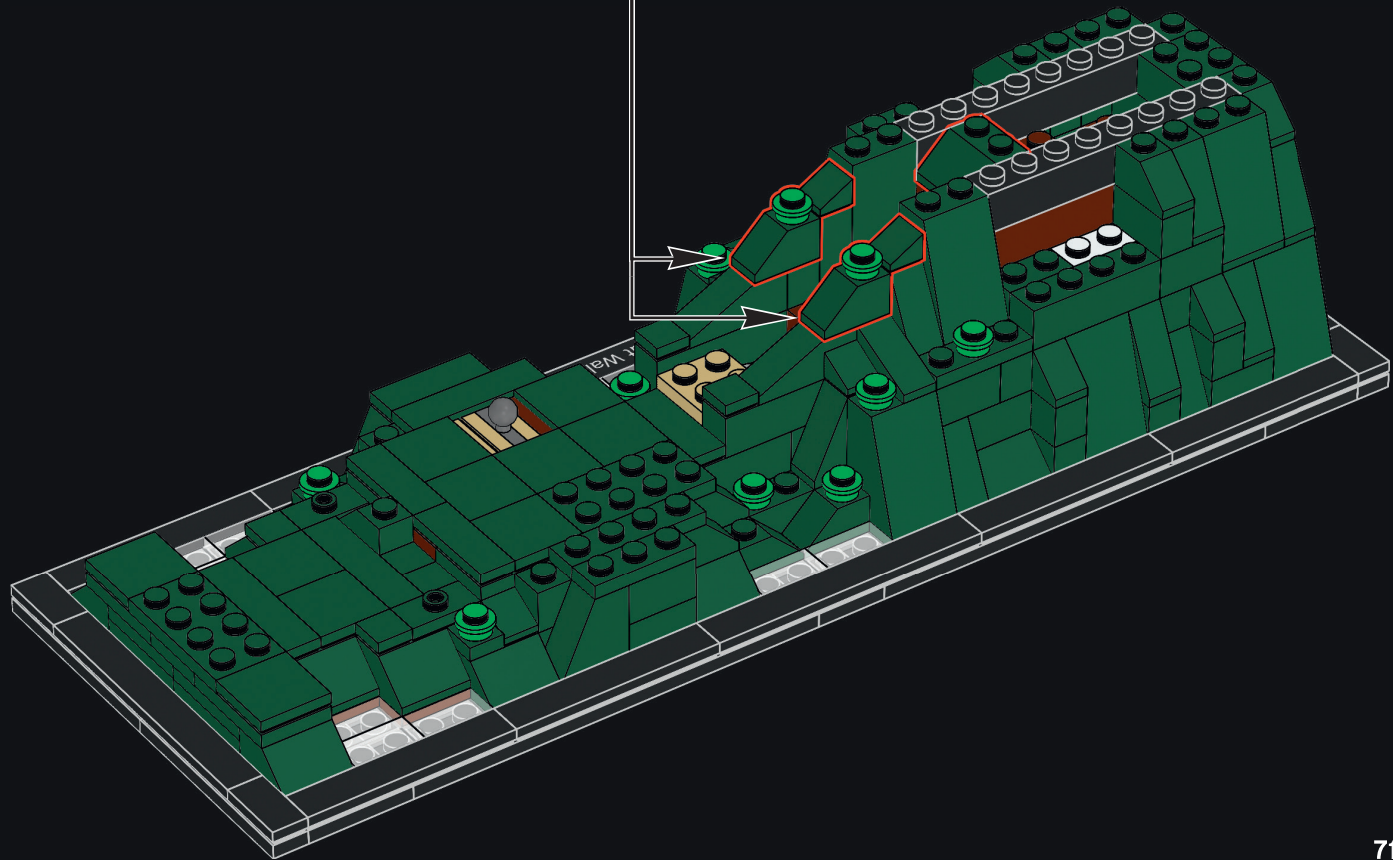
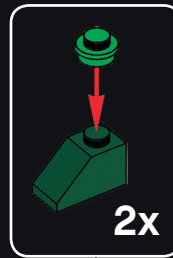
52



70

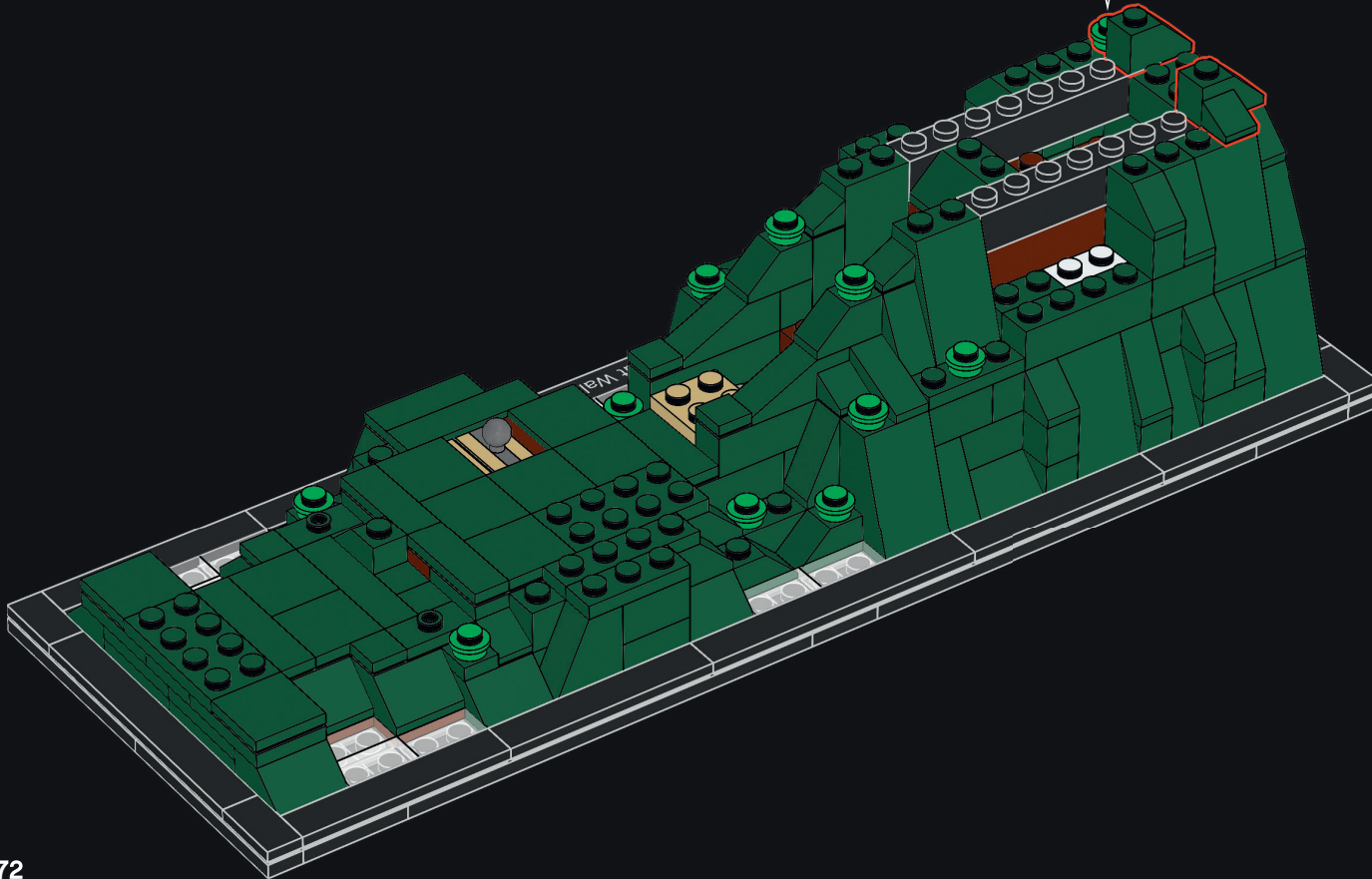


53





54

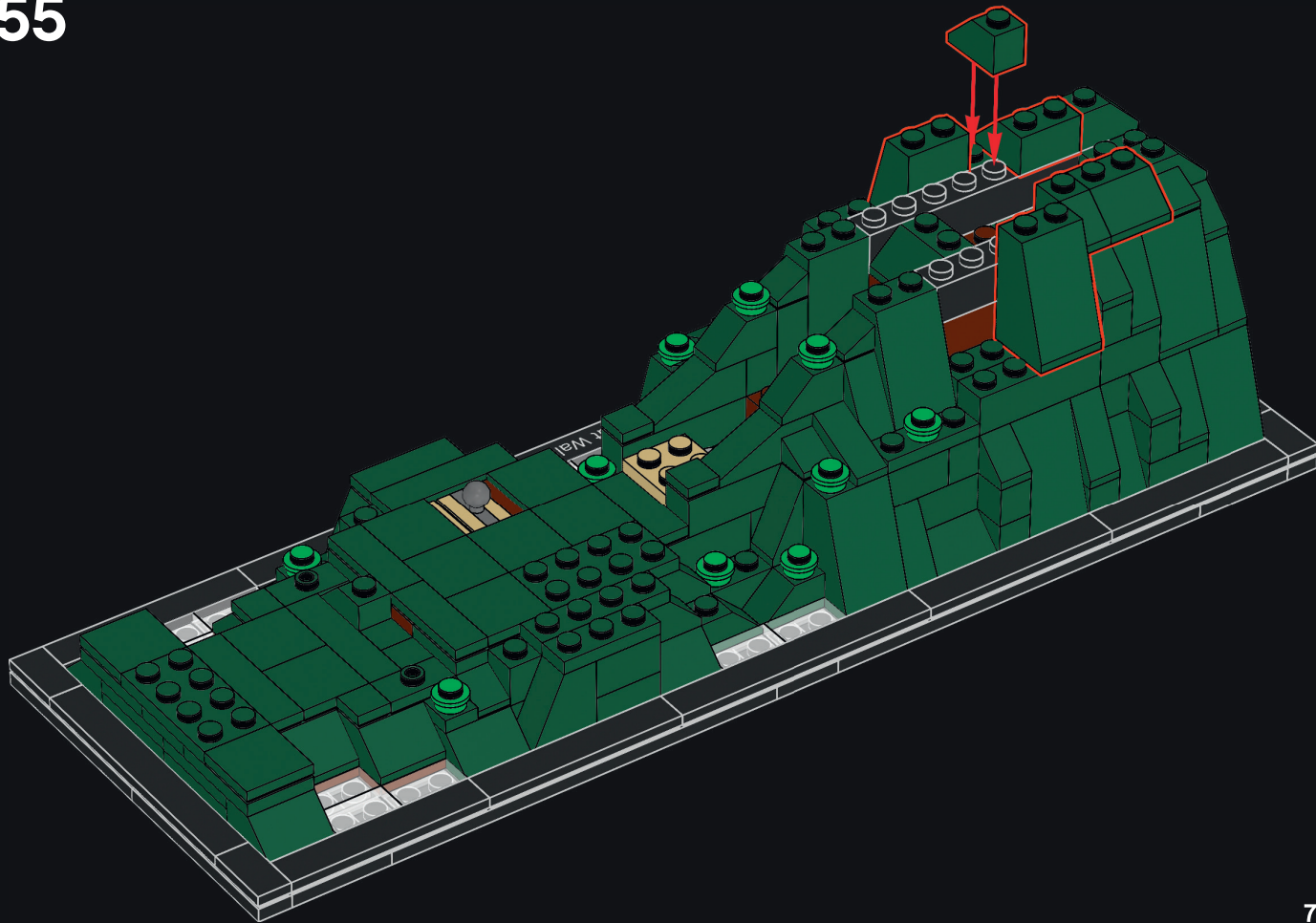


72



55

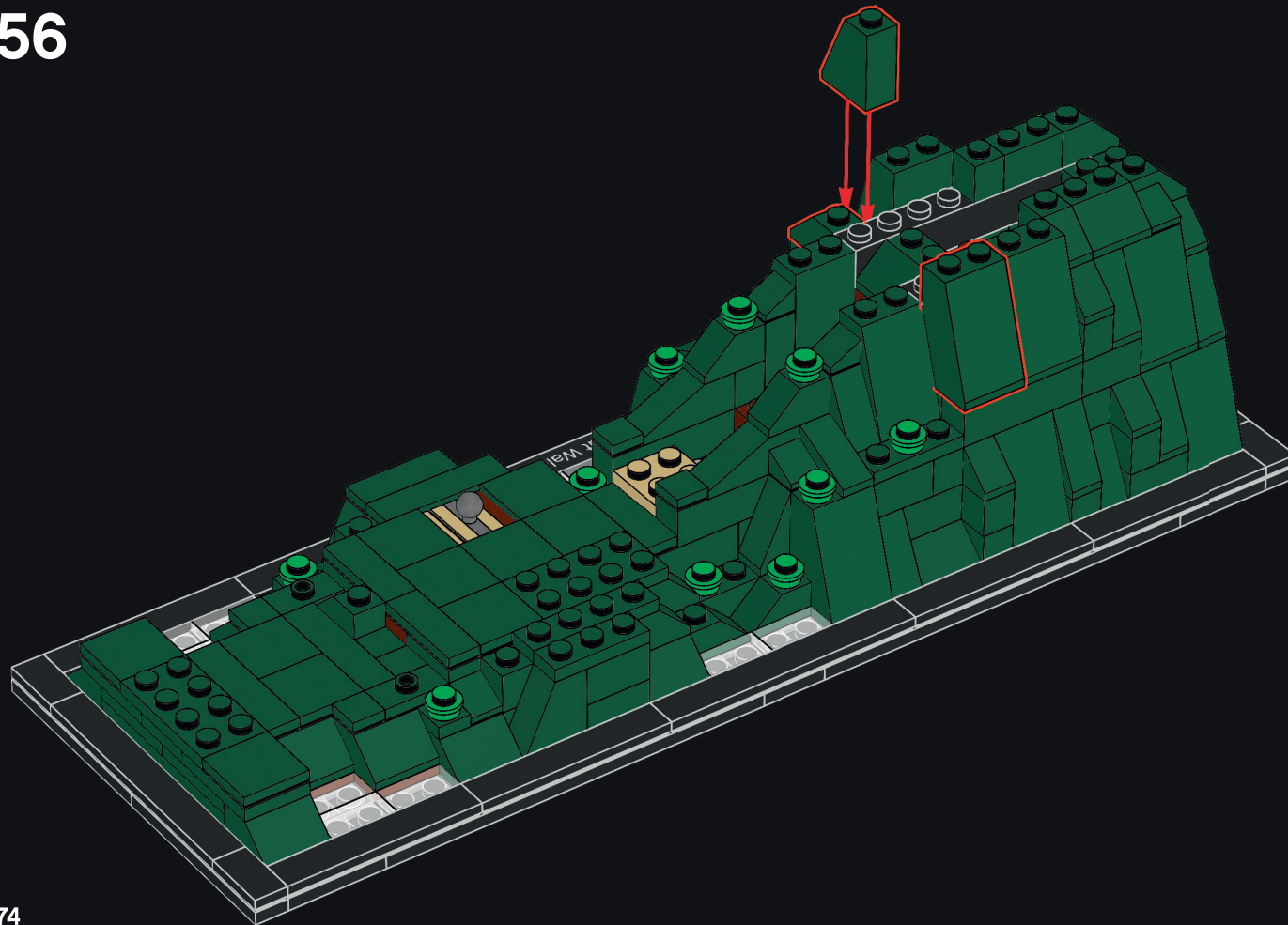
The Great Wall is the world's longest defensive fortification.
长城是世界上最长的防御性建筑。



73

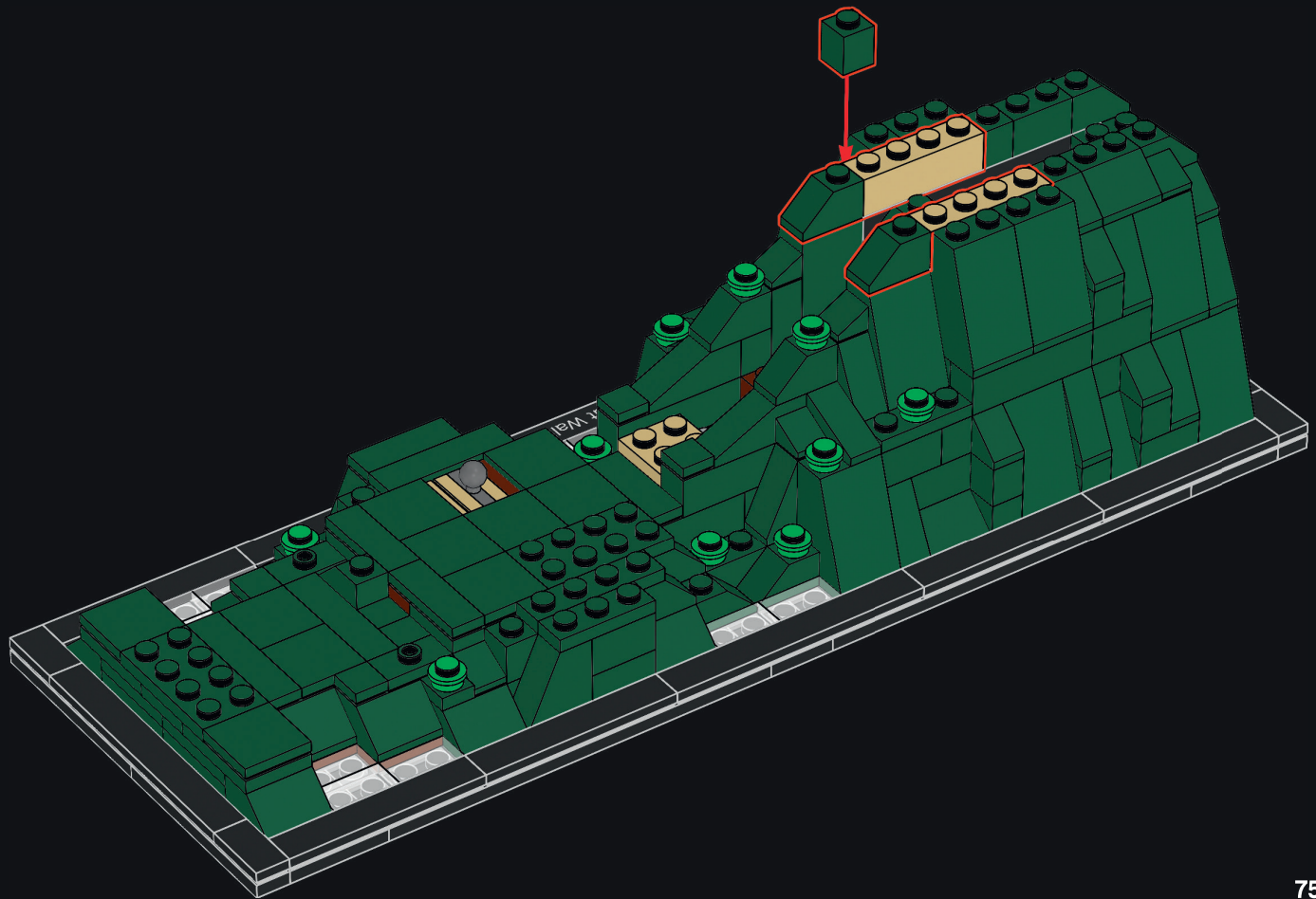


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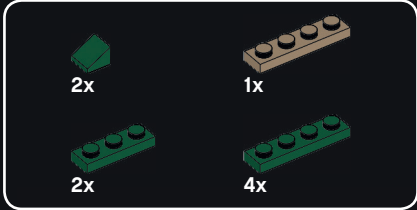




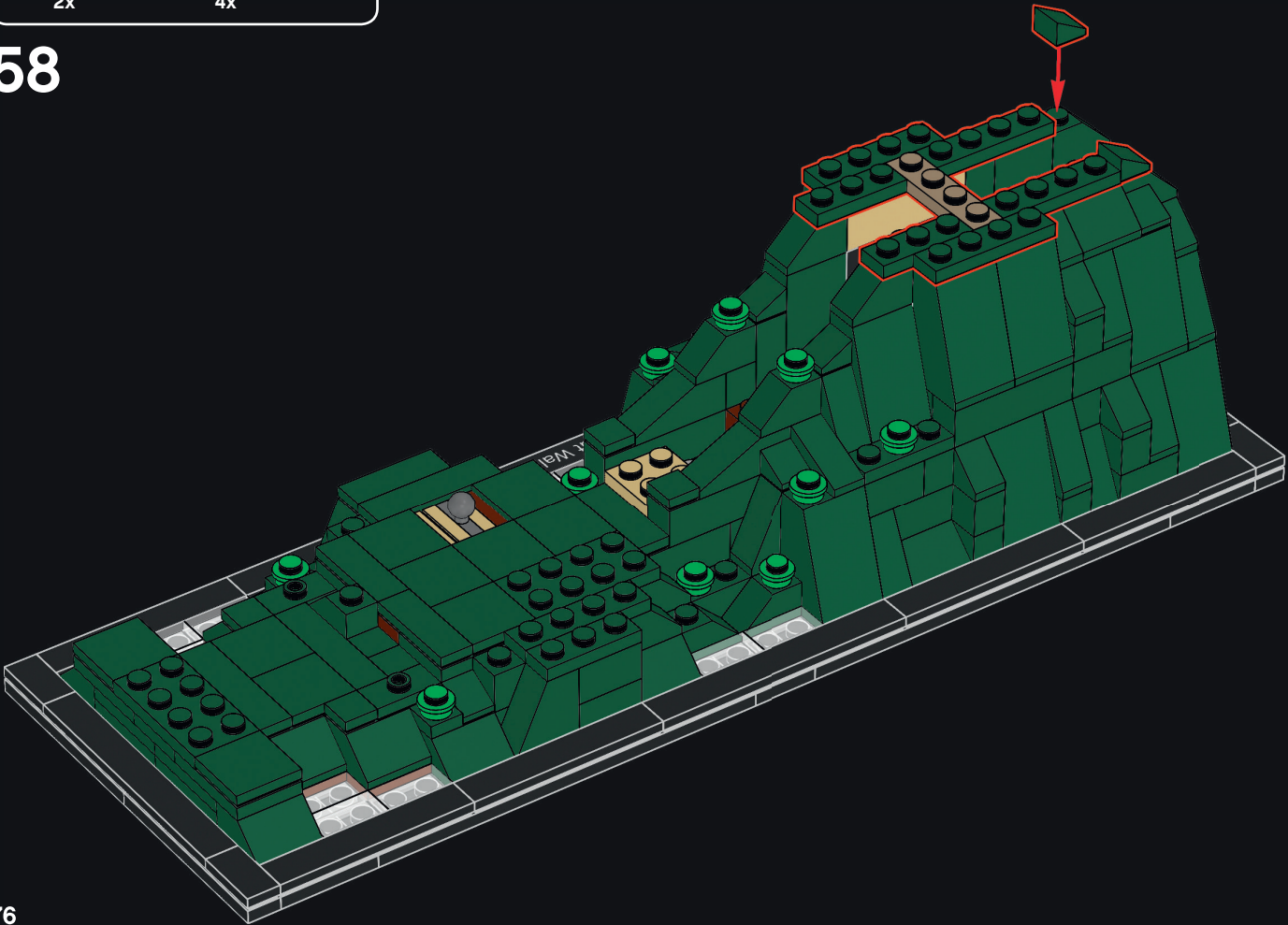
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75



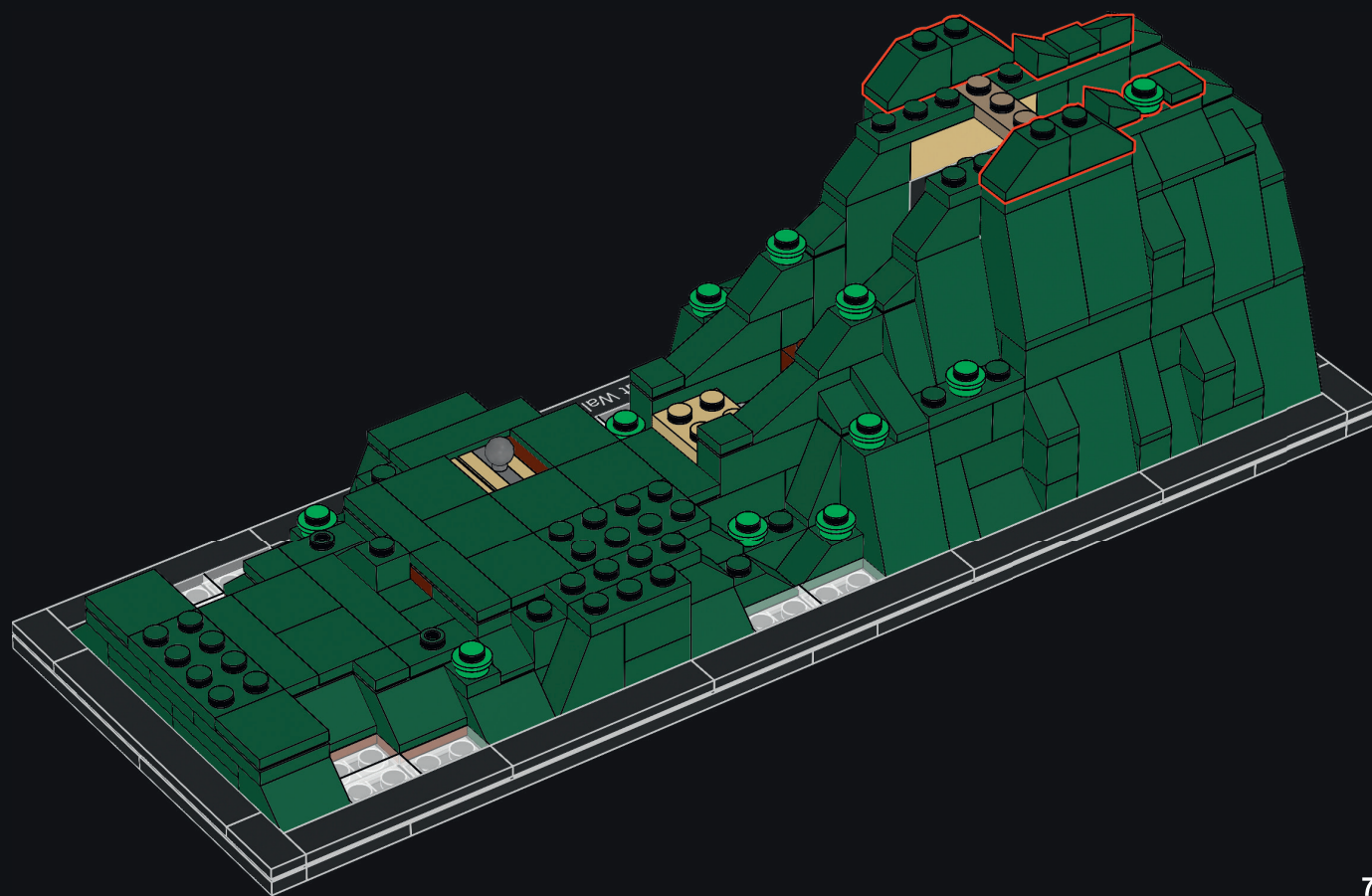
58



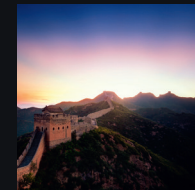
76



59



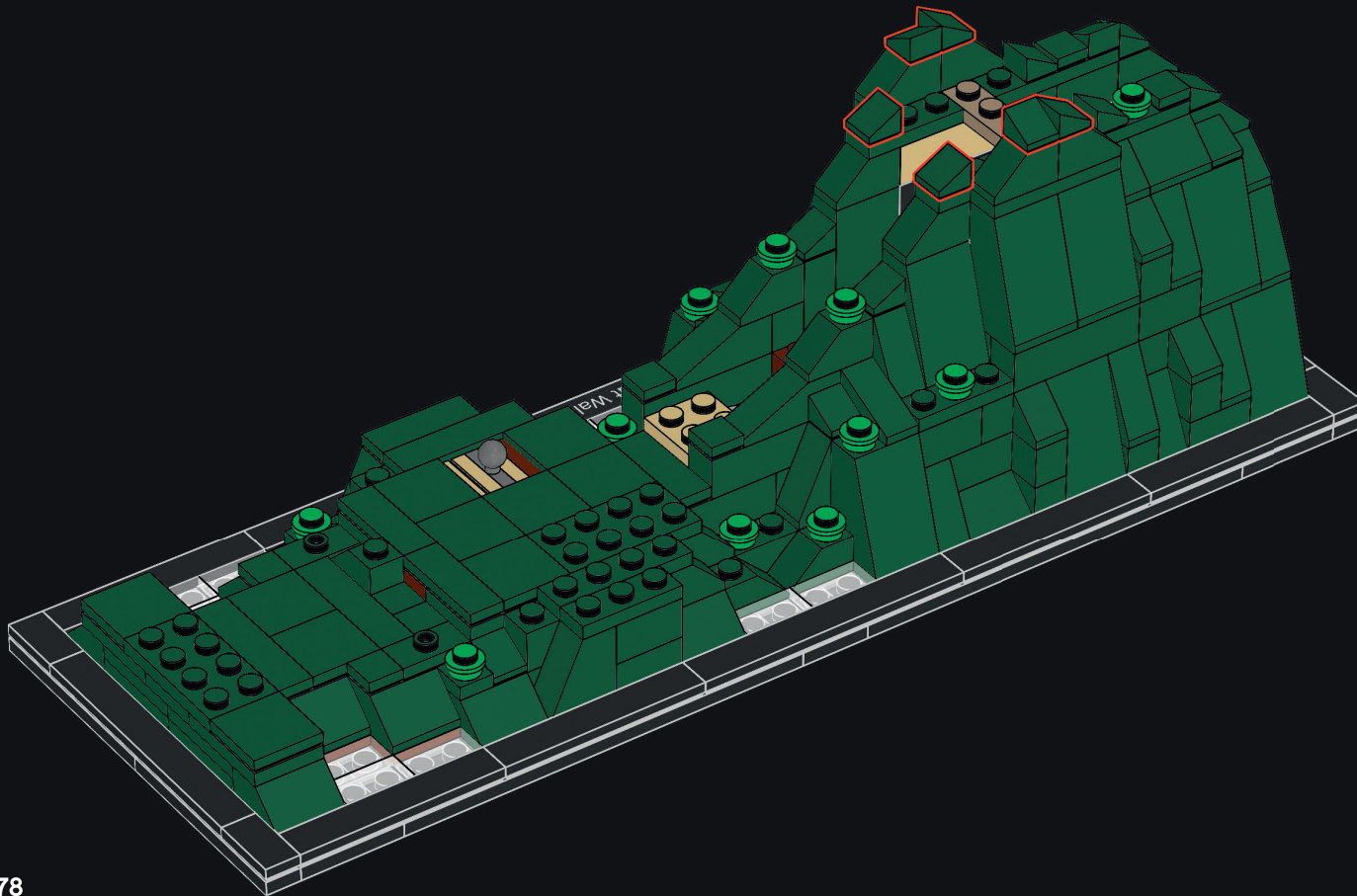
Throughout its history the wall has been called "The Purple Wall," "The Earth Dragon" and most recently "The Long Wall." 长城在历史上曾被称为“紫塞”、“土龙”，以及时间最近的“长墙”。



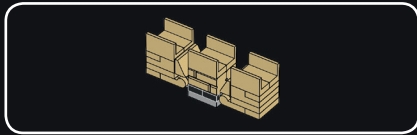


6x

60



78



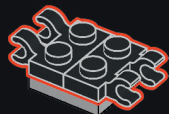
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61



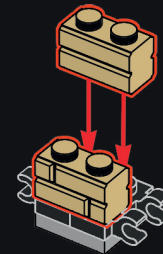
2x

62



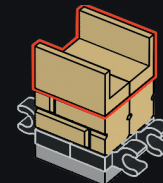
2x

63



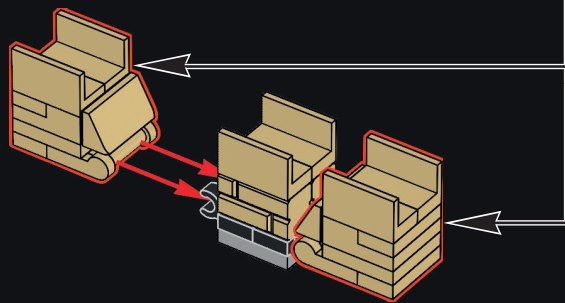
2x

64



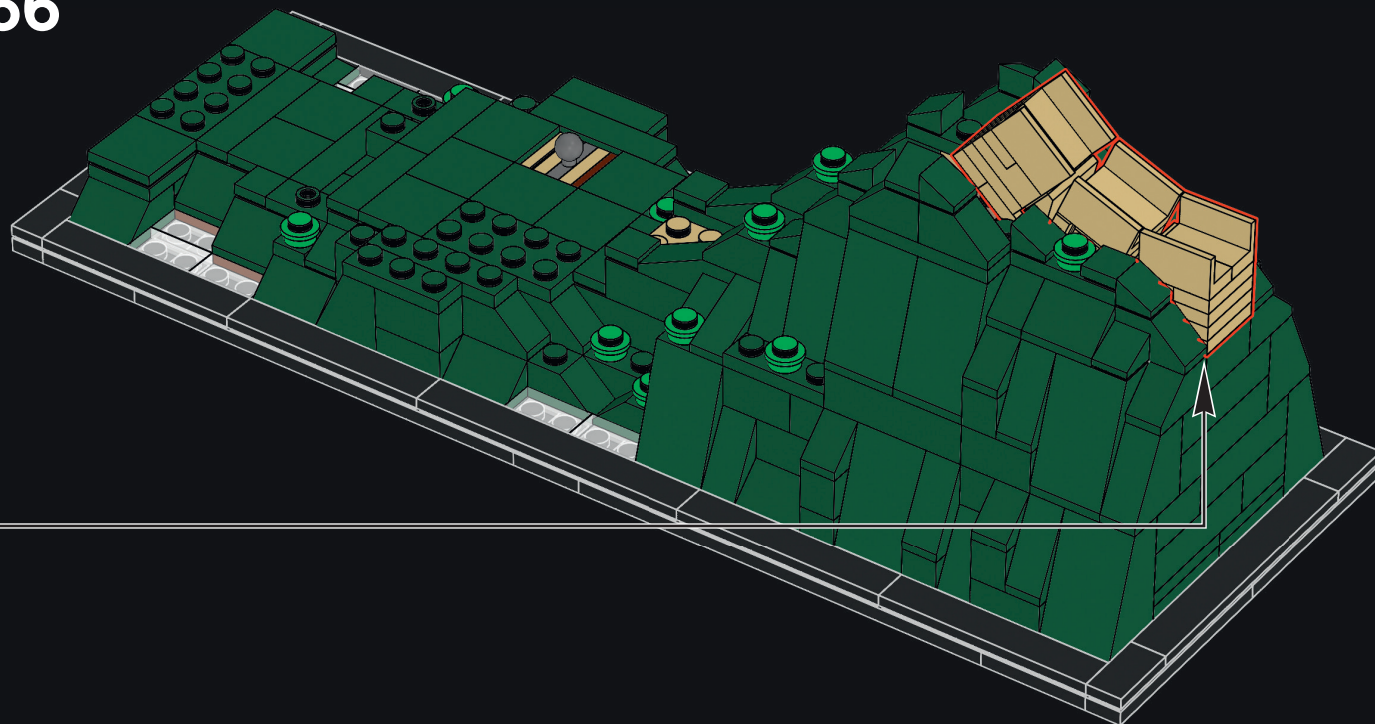


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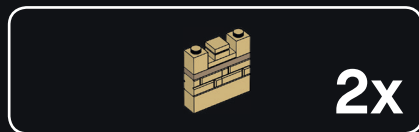


80

66

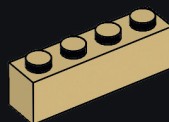


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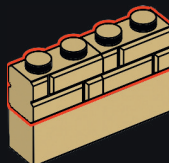


67

1

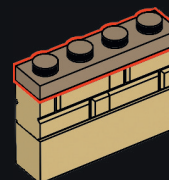


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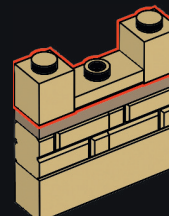


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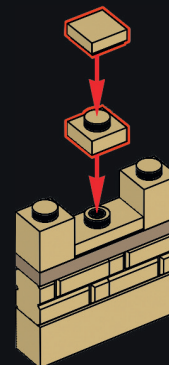
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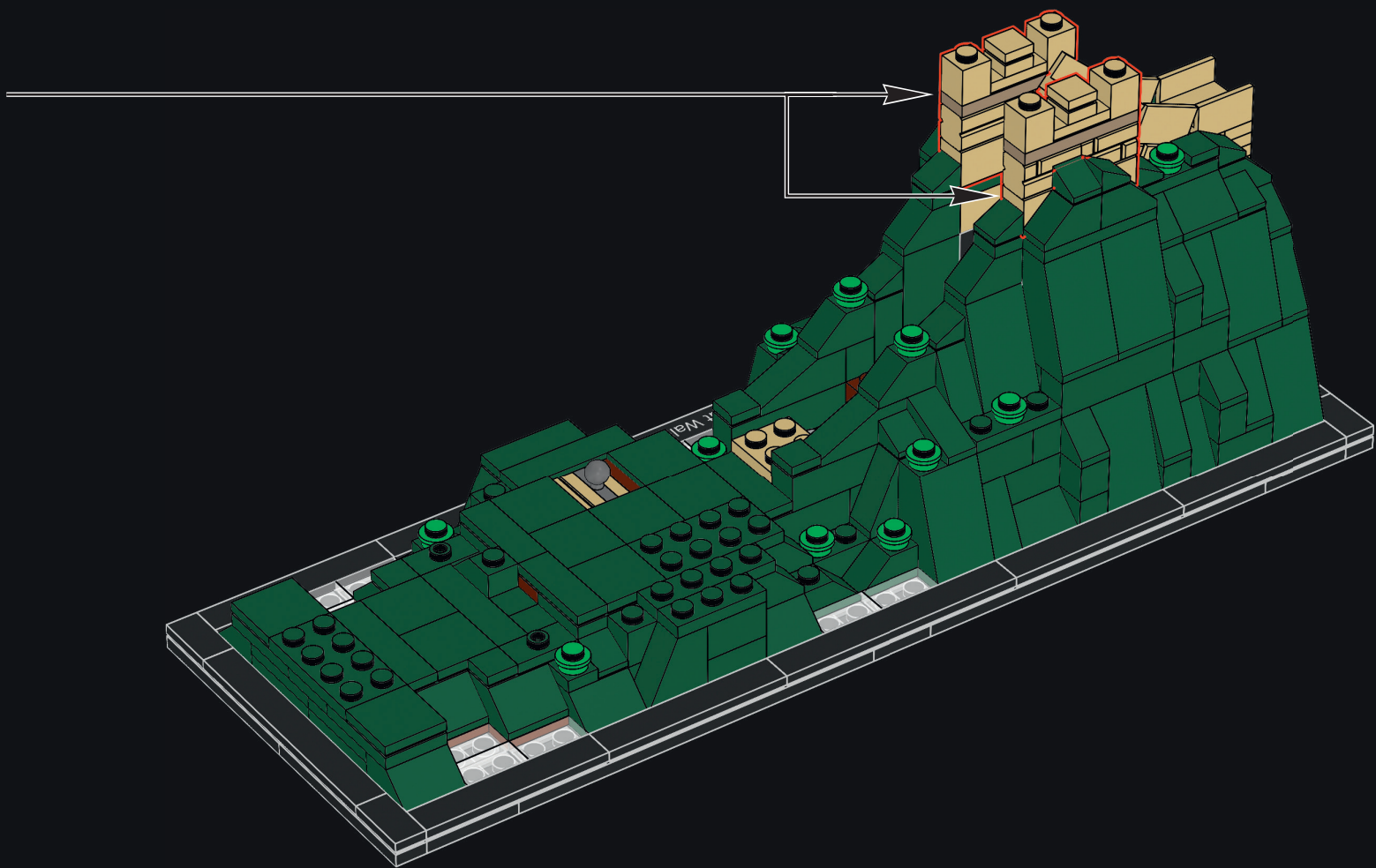
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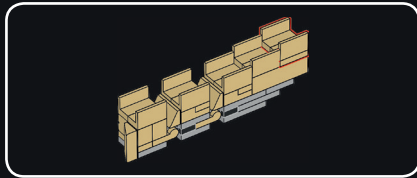


5



2x

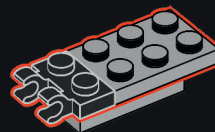




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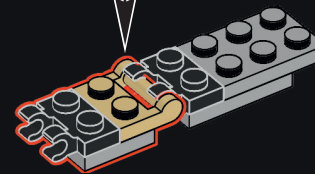
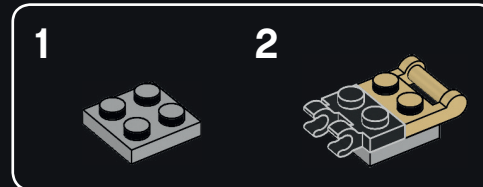
69



84

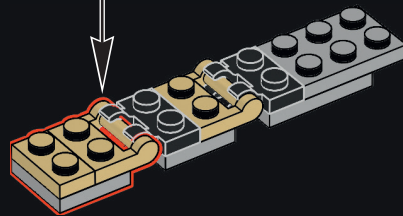
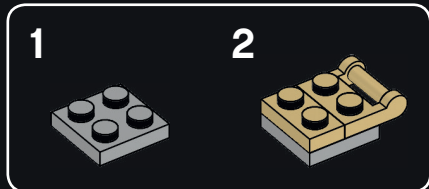


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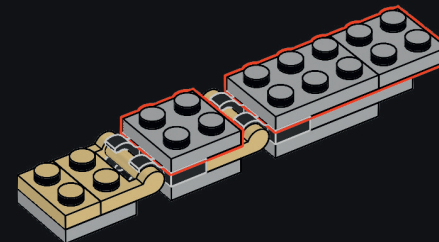




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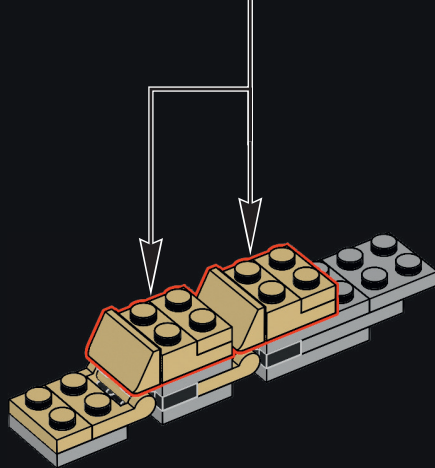
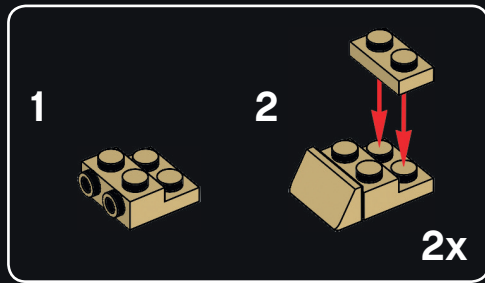


72





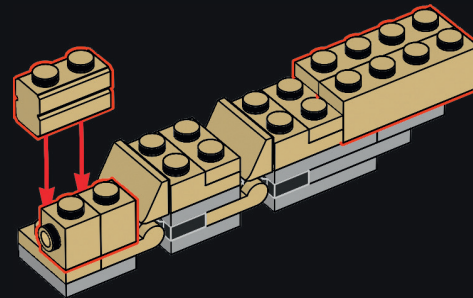
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86

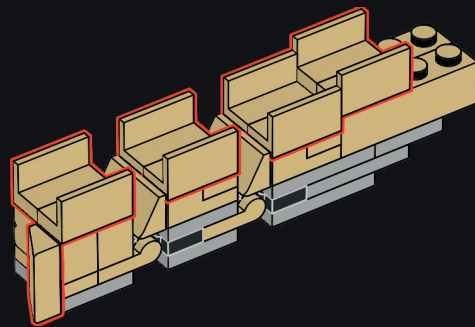


74

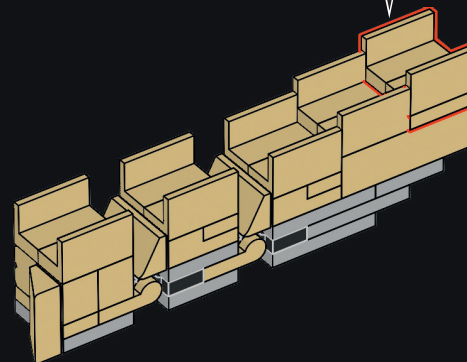
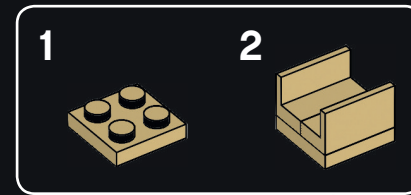




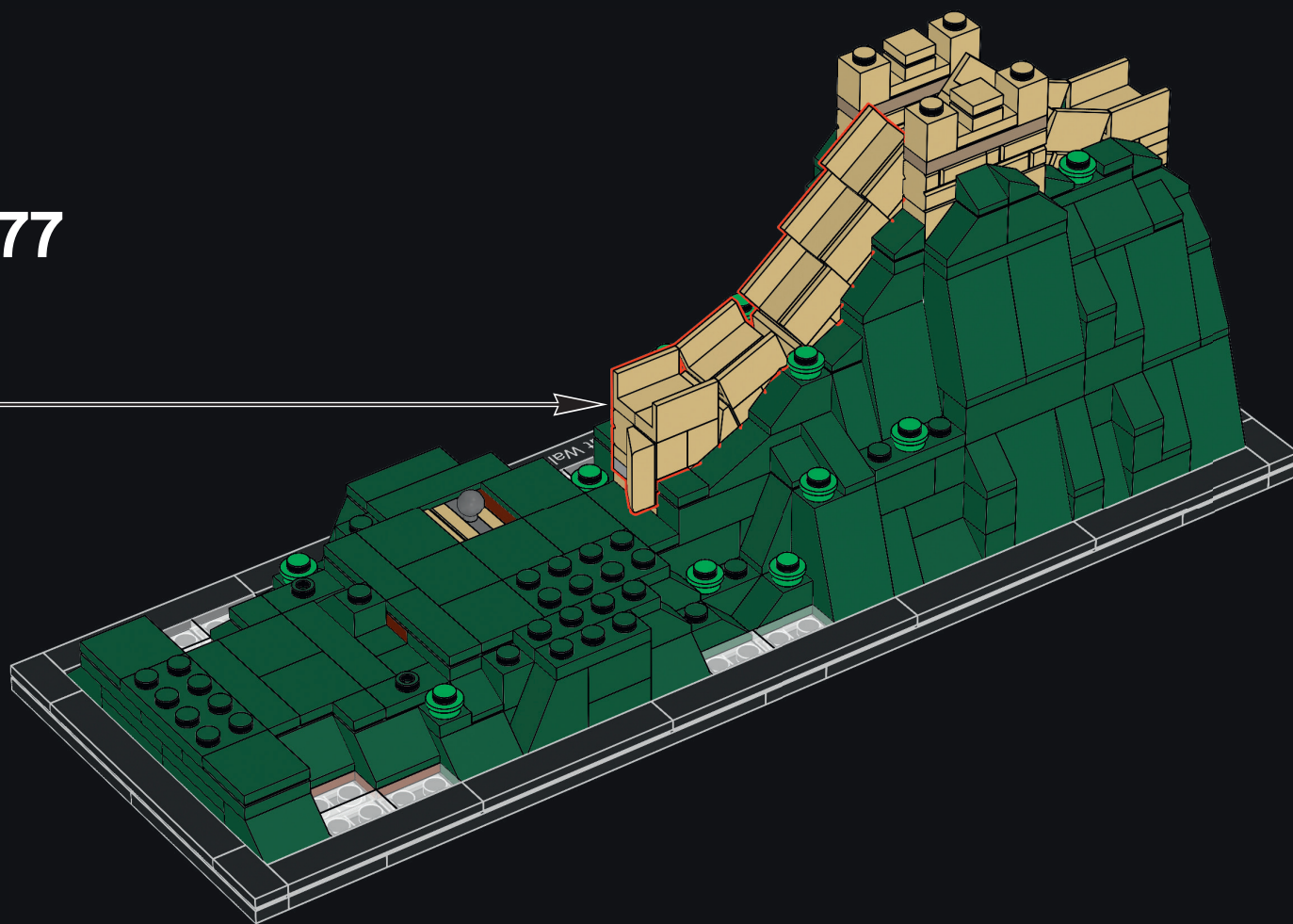
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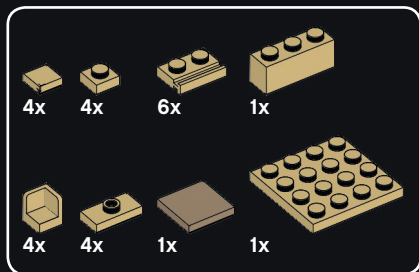
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77

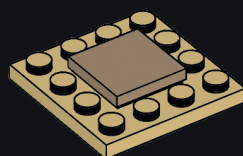


88

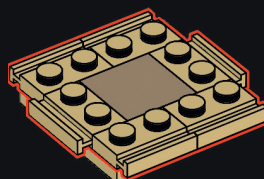


78

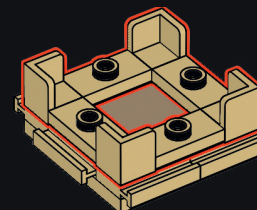
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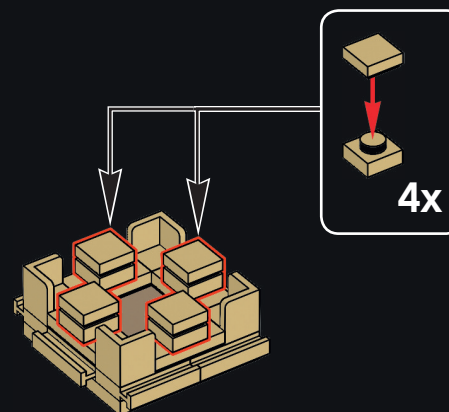
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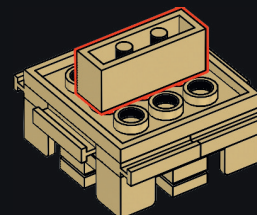
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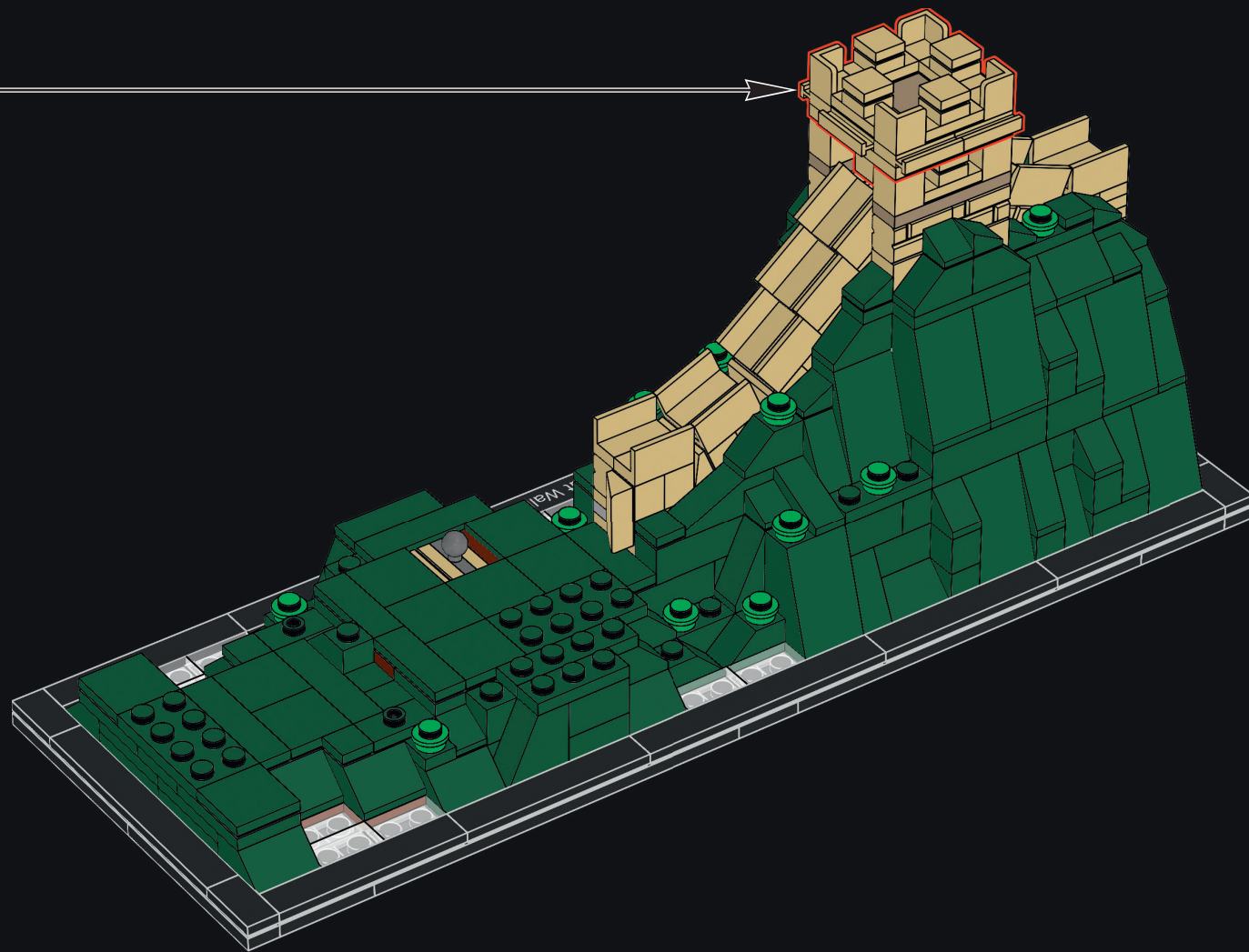
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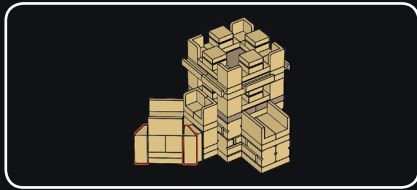


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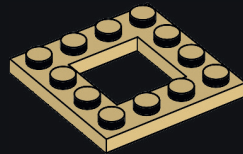


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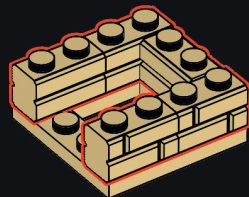




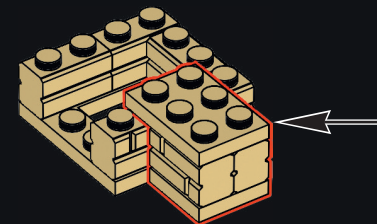
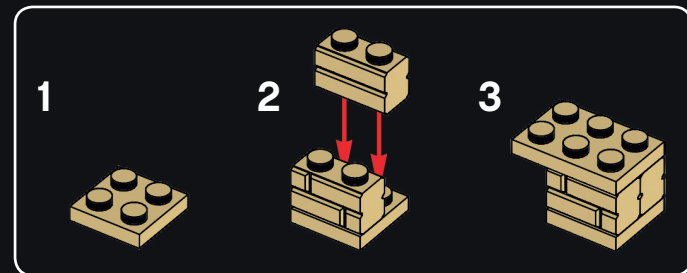
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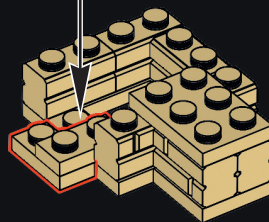
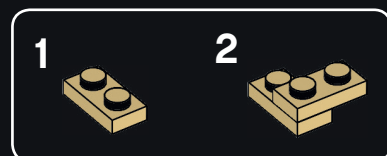
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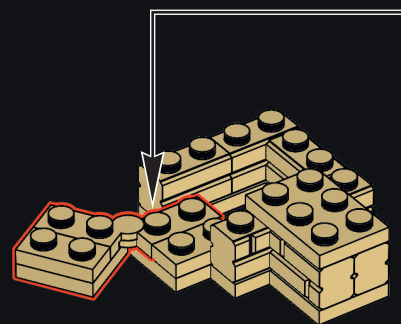
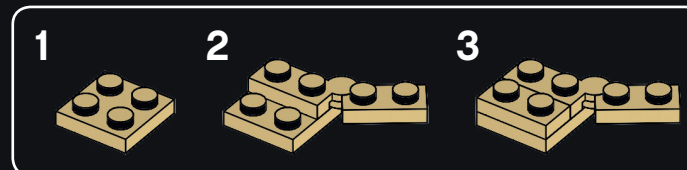
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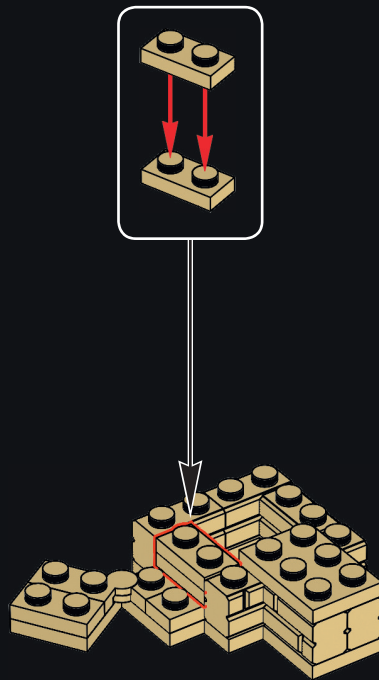


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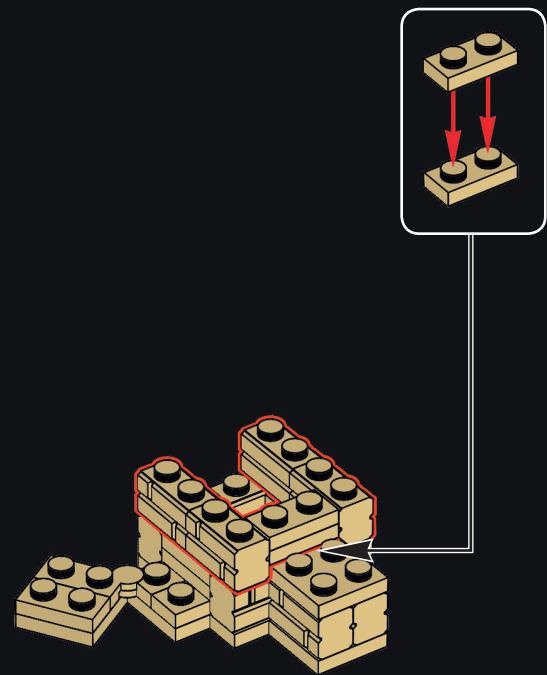


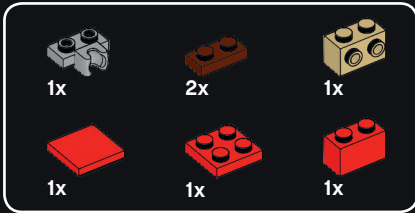


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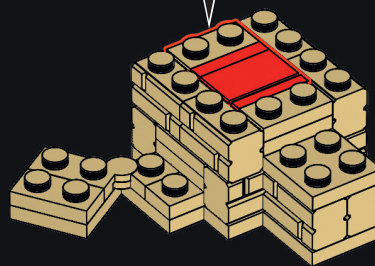
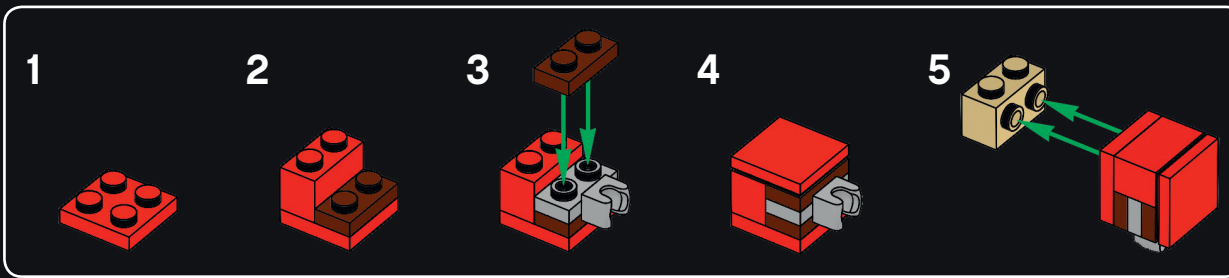


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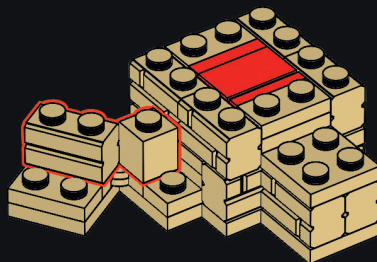


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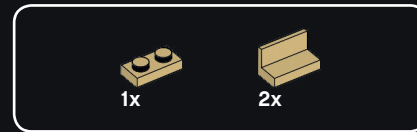
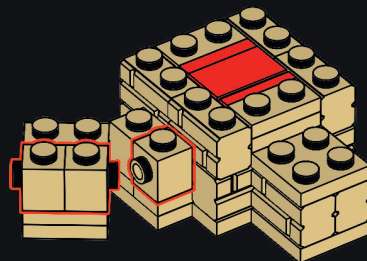




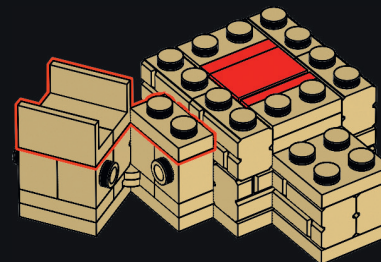
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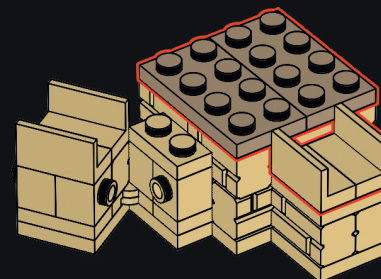
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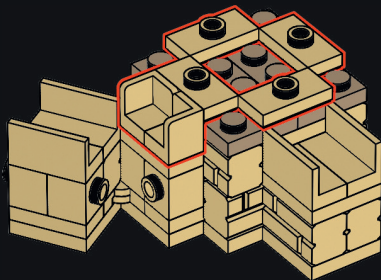


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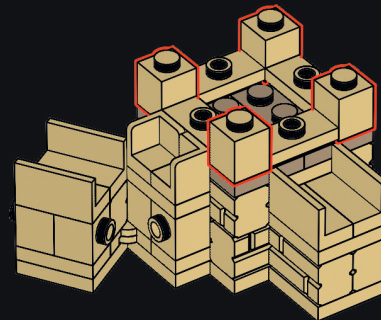


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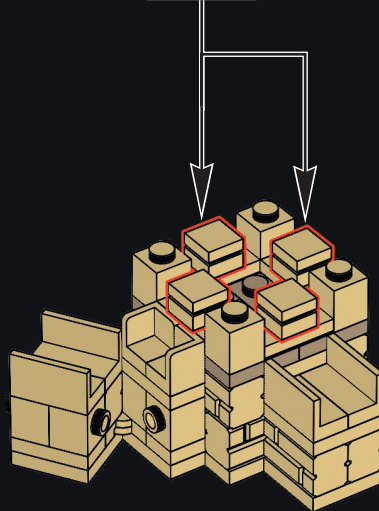
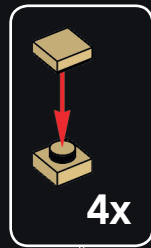
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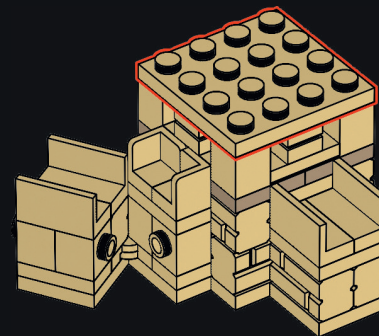




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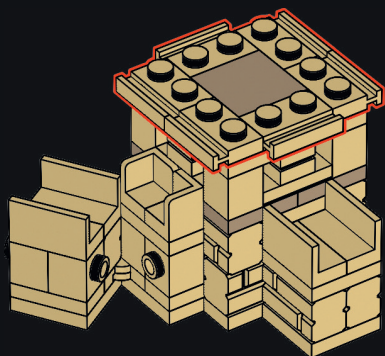


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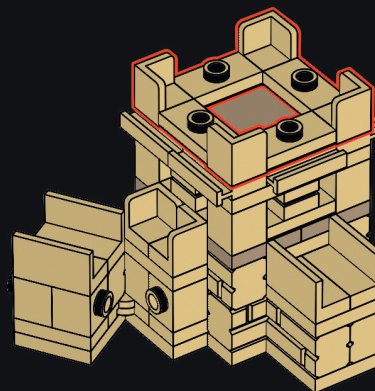
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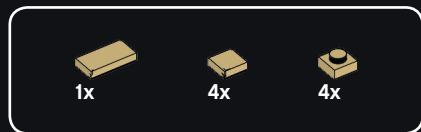


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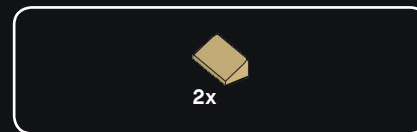
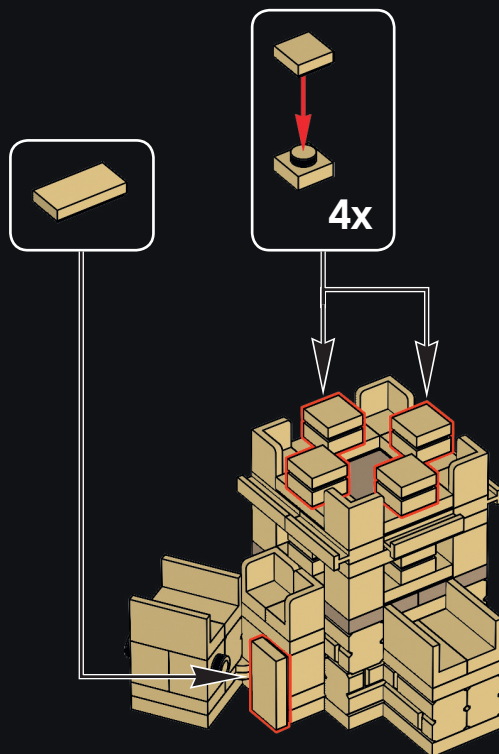


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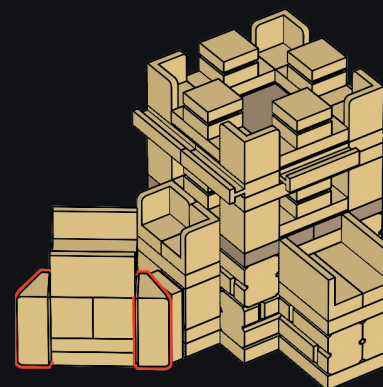




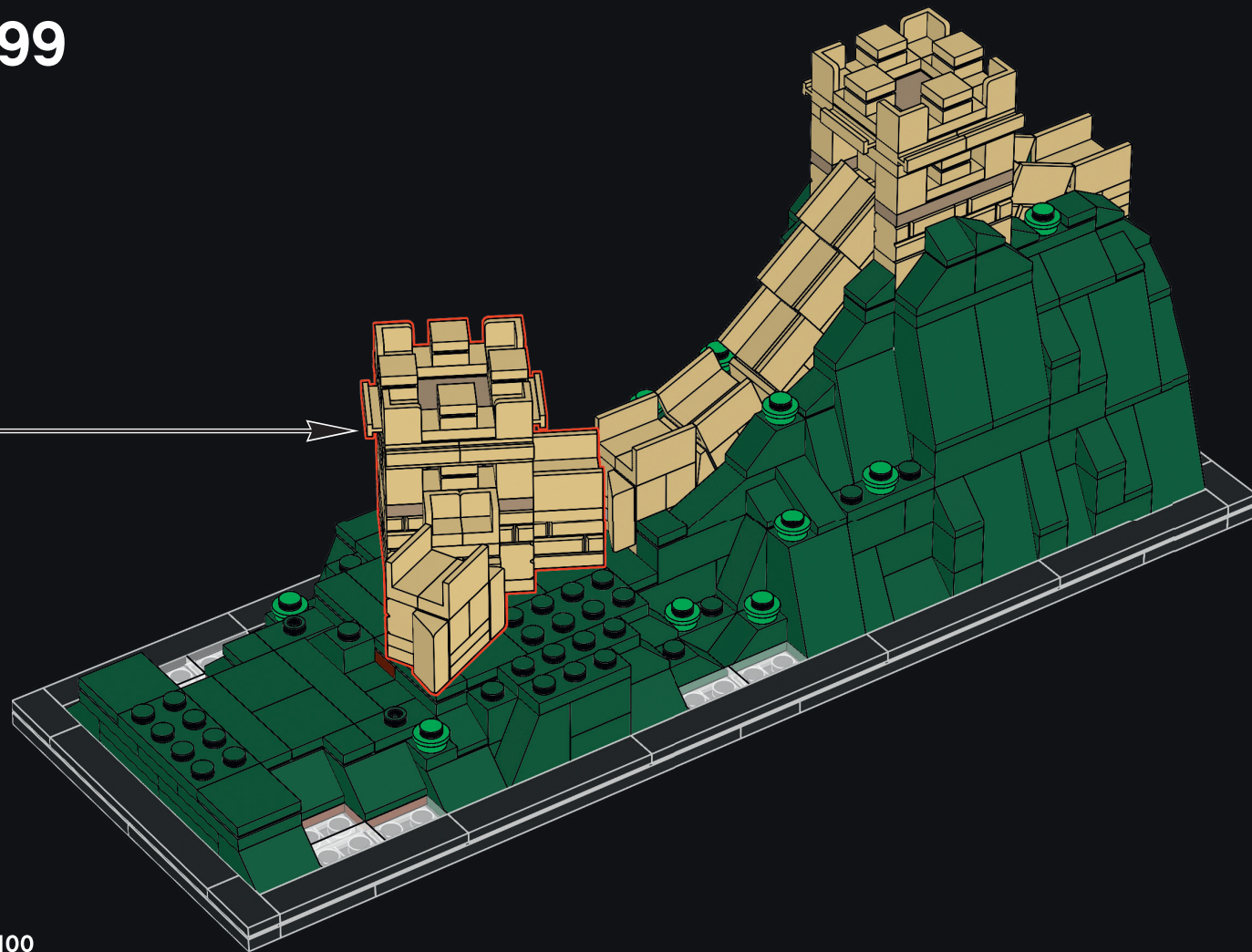
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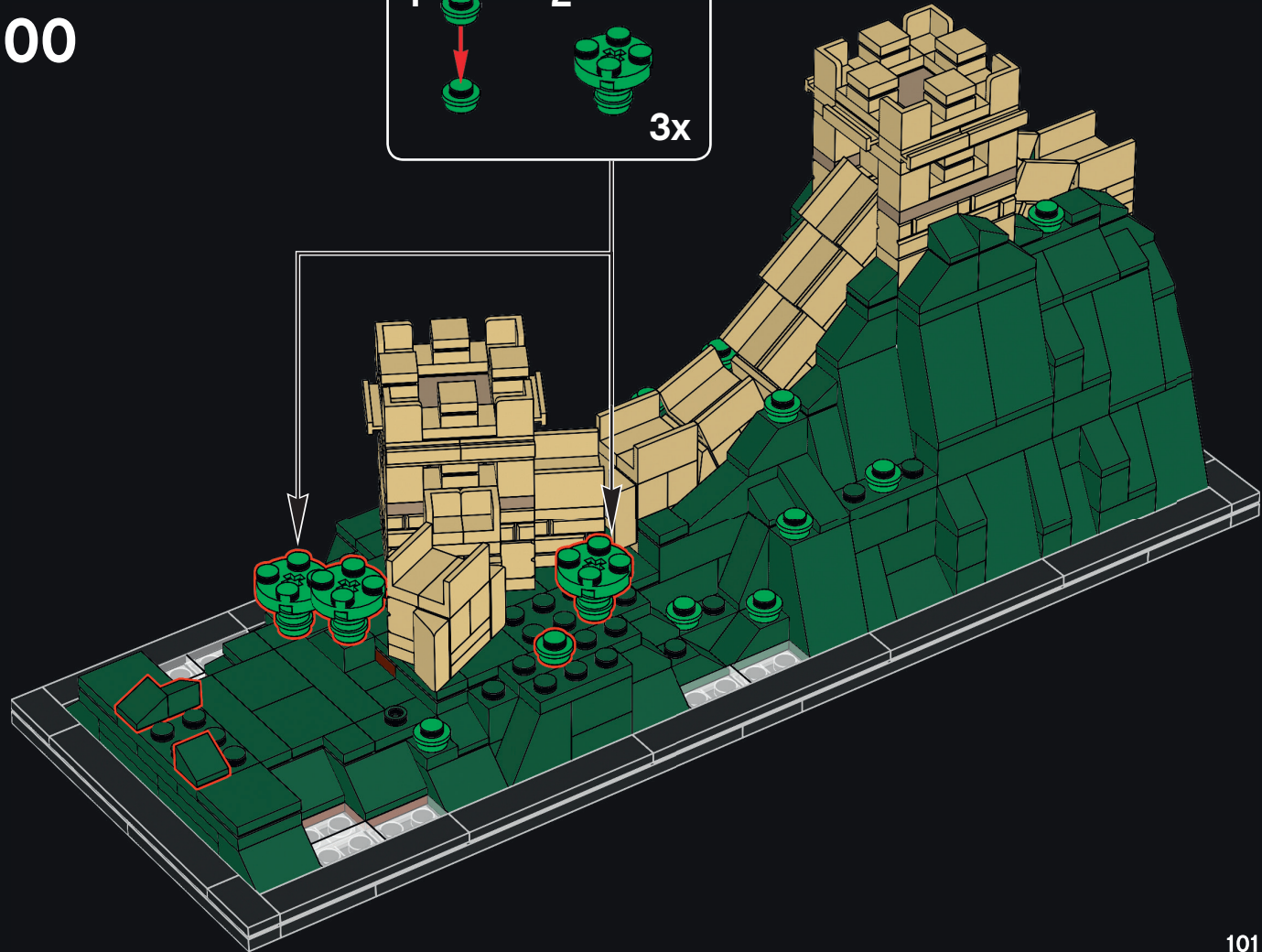
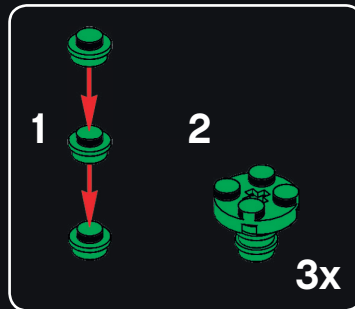
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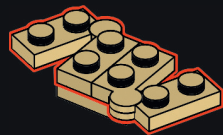
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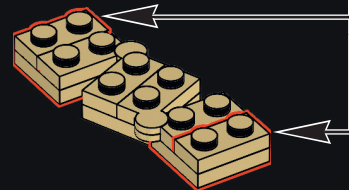
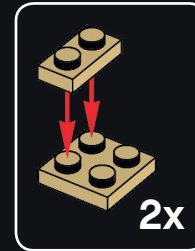
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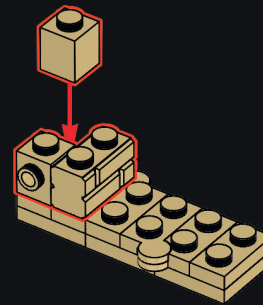
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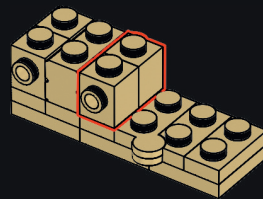


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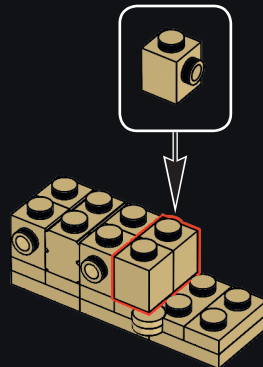




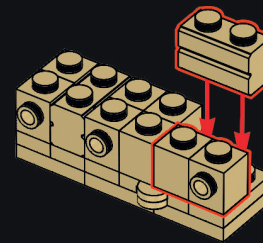
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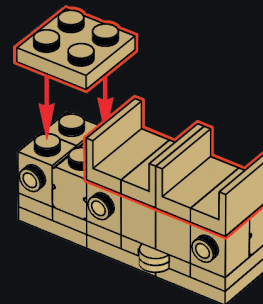
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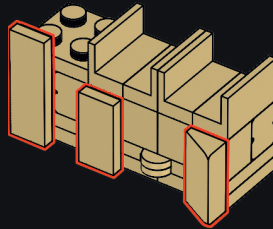


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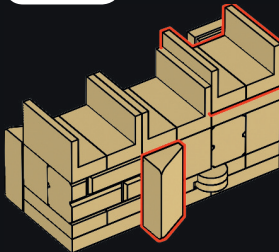




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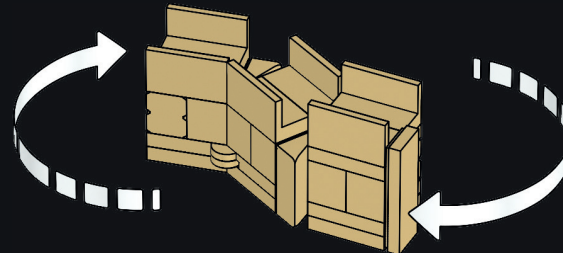


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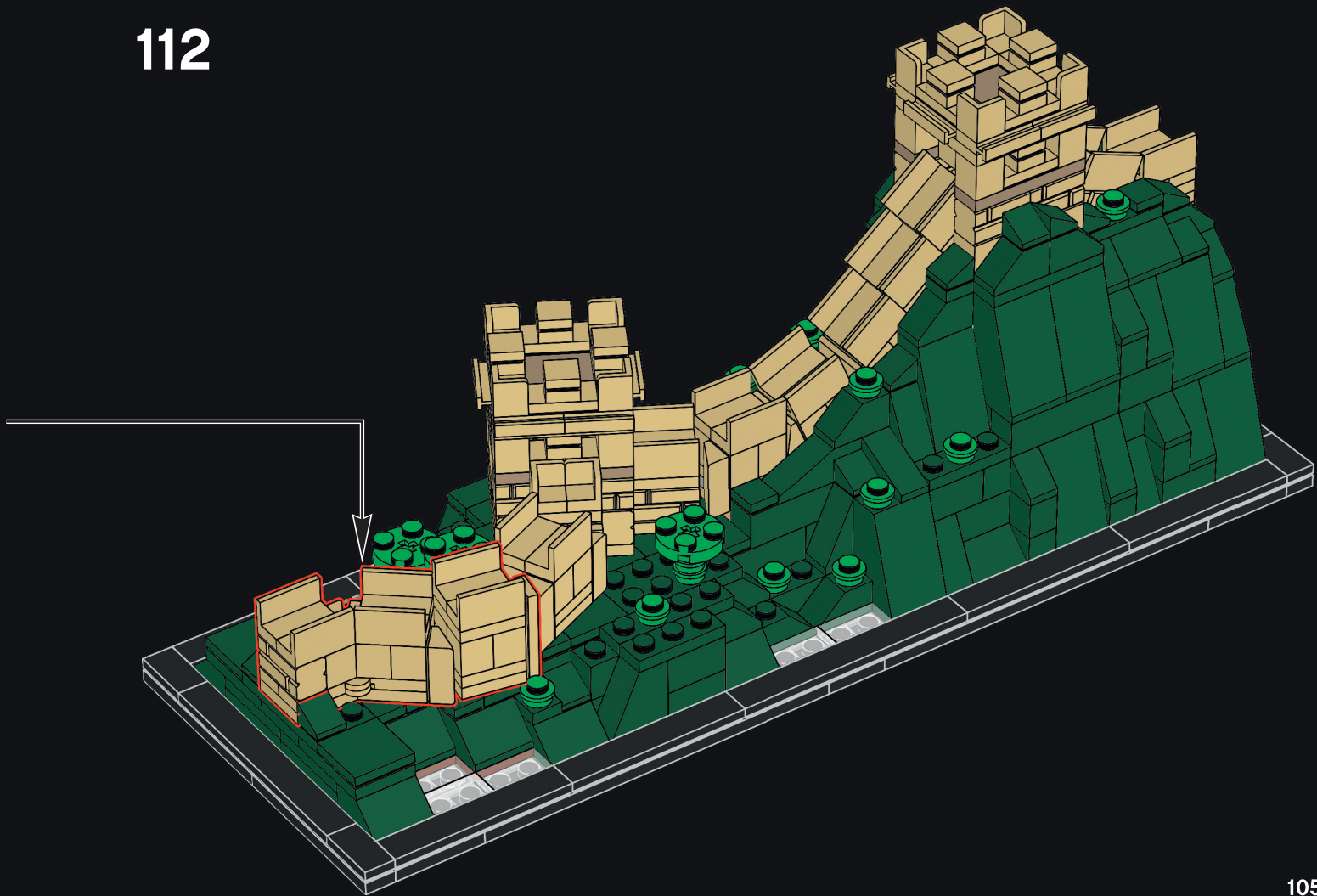


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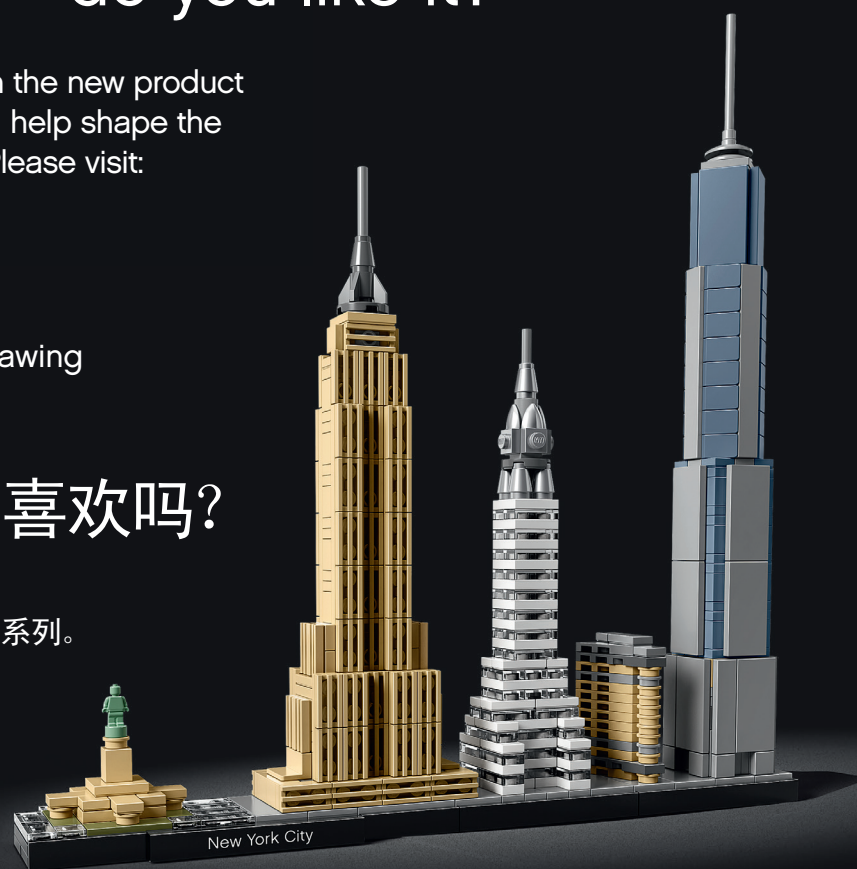
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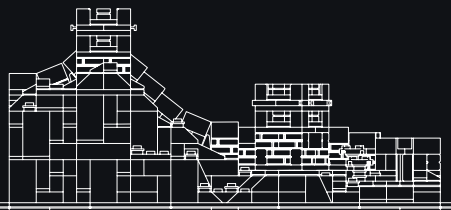
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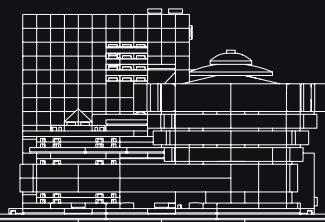
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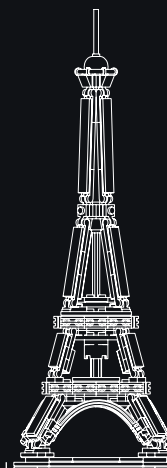
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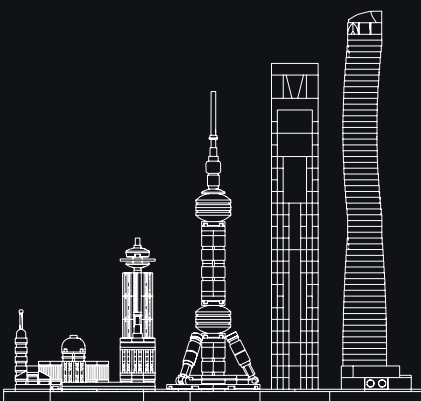
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自由女神像



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Arc de Triomphe
凯旋门



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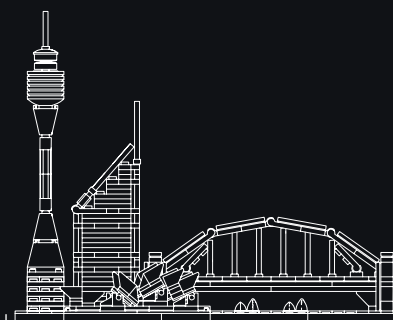
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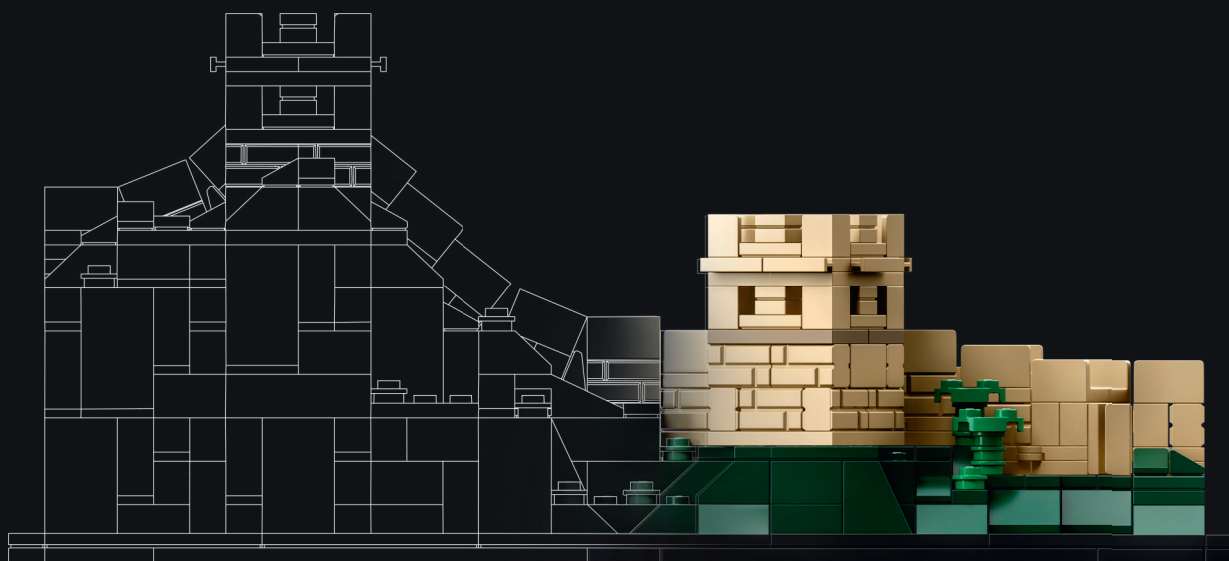
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